The Wellsboro Gazette.

State Library 4July11

VOL. XXXVII. WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1911. NO. 29.

MAR 1911

THE COUNTY STATEMENT.

Few Items Sifted Out of the Annual Auditors' Report.

On the eighth page of this issue will found the annual statement of the unty Auditors of the finances of oga county for the year ending nuary 2, 1911. While it is a matter at every taxpayer should be vitally terested in, we fear very few of em will actually be concerned ough about it to even look at the atement, not to mention analyzing . For the indifferent we have col ed a few items of interest and set em out here so that you may know mething about your own business thout personally figuring it out.

The Treasurer of the county had a lance of $239 in his hands on Janry 3, 1910. During the year he relved $182,851.20, of which sum $80,-) was temporary loans. this m accounts were paid and refunded ring the year aggregating $15,872.74 d orders paid to the amount of 96,202.51, leaving a balance of $2,- 1.43 in the treasury January 2, 1911.

The costs of the courts for the year re $15,910,32—$2,466 more than for 09. The expense of conducting the unty buildings, repairs and improvements, salaries of county offiils and Treasurer's commission agegate $17,075, an increase of $841 er 1909.

One of the biggest items of expense the county is for the care of the re of the poor and insane, $44,065. this sum $14,082 was for outside ref and $14,566 for care of patients at ate and local hospitals, removal of or, etc.

The net expense of conducting and aintaining the County Home was 3,110. The inmates, an average of 5, were cared for during the year at e rate of $2.40 per week. This inided clothing, medical attendance d other necessaries which go to ake a good, comfortable home. It ay be of interest to learn that the erage cost of caring for the inmates the McKean County Home last year s $3.38 per week, nearly one dollar ore per week than at our County me.

The miscellaneous expenses foot up ,914, which includes the cost of primary and general elections, egating $5,808; burial of soldiers, 38.75; redemption of temporary ans, $50,000; interest on loans, $2,- State tax, $13,594; agricultural cieties, $1,000; preparing maps for unty, $ 8.50.

of roads and bridges was out $2,000 less than during 1909.

The liabilities of the county, which lude $45,000 on temporary loans, $66,253, while the assets exceed liabilities by $397,831. There is ll due from collectors of 1910, $17,- , and over $7,000 due from collecs for other years.

The present Board of County Comssioners have been very judicious d careful in safeguarding the coun's affairs the past year and the exlent showing made in another coln will compare favorably with that any other county in Northern Pennlvania.

The News From Asaph.

Asaph, March 22—Last Friday night horse from a Wellsboro livery, ven by a young man from Stokesle, was left standing unhitched on street. The weather being someat cool the animal decided to move and the next morning it was found out four miles up Asaph run, the ggy fast to a tree, where it stood t in the storm all night.

Mrs. Jennie Hamilton, of Mansfield, ited friends here last week.

Herman Mosier expects to move his nily about the first of April to North odstock, N. Y., where he is emyed by the Matson Manufacturing

E. E. Baker has gone to Leetonia, ere he has secured a position as en eer on the railroad of the Central nnsylvania Lumber Co.

William Wood, our new postmaster, giving excellent satisfaction. He the right man in the right place.

William Hoadley is able to be out ain after an illness of several weeks.

The Red Men of this place gave an tertainment and served supper at ir hall on Friday evening for the nefit of Grant Mason and family, o recently lost their home by fire.

George Hoadley has gone to Gale to work for the B. & S. railroad.

Farmer Attempted Suicide.

George Hamilton, a well-known ckson farmer, attempted suicide a days ago by swallowing several rphine tablets in the hotel at Milton. Going out on the street be l on the sidewalk and the facts of case being ascertained Dr. Frank ith examined the man, and he was ported on the side by friends and about town for some time un the danger was past when he was ken home by his brother, James milton, who had been called by ephone.

The Millerton Advocate says: "No d reason is assigned for the rash of Mr. Hamilton is in comfortable circumstances and has a pleasant me between this village Trowbridge. It was probably a of temporary insanity."

DAIRYMEN'S INSTITUTE.

Entertaining and Instructive Address by Prof. VanNorman.

That the farmers of this section of the county are profiting by the efforts being made from time to time by the experts of the State to instruct them in the better development of their stock for dairy purposes was made manifest by the large audience which assembled at the Auditorium last Saturday afternoon to hear Prof. H. E. VanNorman, of State College, lecture on "The Problems of Milk Production."

Leonard Harrison called the meeting to order and after the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" by the Welsh Settlement choir Hon. Robert K. Young introduced Prof. VanNorman.

After expressing his appreciation of the large audience, the largest he had addressed this season, the speaker referred to the increased interest manifested throughout the country in agriculture as a business proposition, quoting as an illustration that 650 students are now engaged in taking the agriculture courses at State College the present term. The dairy business especially was highly profitable and could be made still more renumerative by scientific and business methods.

Prof. VanNorman said that a good cow should produce 6,000 pounds of milk per year; a grade Holstein should produce 7,000 to 8,000 pounds. The average cow of Pennsylvania produces about 4,000 pounds of milk or 150 pounds of butter fat per year. He urged the farmers to weed out their poor cows; the good cows are the only ones that produce a profit. If the farmers wanted to raise their own cows he recommended that they cooperate by forming an association and buying the best thoroughbred bulls to be had, one for each dairy of 40 cows. By this means each member of the association could have the use of a pure bred size.

The choir sang "Dixie," after which Prof. VanNorman answered many questions in the question box, in which much interest was manifested.

The feeding question was then taken up by the speaker, who said that every cow needs a certain amount of feed to maintain herself. Every pound of feed she eats over that required for maintenance goes into milk or fat. The amount of milk a cow gives is in exact proportion to the amount of feed she eats over the maintenance feed. Feed all a cow will eat up to the point where she begins to gain in weight. Many farmers do not feed their cows enough; others, not so many, feed too much.

Cotton seed meal is the cheapest light food in protein value, but do not feed over ⅓ cotton seed in proportion to the other daily feed. That is, do not make cotton seed meal over ⅓ of the total grain mixture. Don't feed over two pounds of cotton seed meal a day. Make up a grain mixture according to any of the best accepted formulas. Feed about one pound of grain to every 3½ pounds of milk produced for the average-sized cow; one to 3 for the small cow and one to 4 for the large cow. This in addition to all the roughage the cows will eat up clean. One pound of protein should be fed to every 4 or 4½ pounds of total digestible nutrients.

Oats and peas made into hay make a better feed than when threshed out, and far better than timothy hay. Alfalfa is wonderful feed, as all know. More farmers should take it up. "You need it in your business," said the speaker. "The good dairyman is never with out silage."

A vote of thanks was given Prof. VanNorman and the Welsh Settlement choir, and a resolution was unanimously adopted, asking the State Agricultural Department to continue the farmers' institutes and meetings similar to this one.

The meeting closed with the Welsh national hymn, sung both in Welsh and English, and "America," by the choir.

Railroads Pay Heavy Fines.

The New York Central railroad was fined $35,000 and the Pennsylvania railroad $20,000 by Judge Hazel in the United States District Court at Buffalo last week after attorneys for the railroads had entered pleas of guilty to granting rebates to the Standard Oil Company. The case was prosecuted by John Lord O'Brien, United States Attorney, upon indictments found in 1907. The fines were immediately paid. The rebates admitted in violation of the interstate commerce law were on shipments of oil from Olean, N. Y., to points in Vermont.

Briefs From Balsam.

Balsam, March 22.—Miss Flossie and Velda Ives, of Dundee, N. Y., have been visiting their sister Mrs. Chas. Walker.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Roblyer, of this place, have gone to Honeyoye, N. Y., to work the coming season.

Clarence Wilson, who has been working the past year at Cobbleskill, N. Y., is visiting his father, B. B. Wilson, in this place.

G. B. Chase is making a number of improvements on his dwelling house.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY AT ANTRIM.

Lecture and Entertainment Under the Auspices of A. O. H.

Antrim, March 22.—Division No. 2, Ancient Order of Hibernians, celebrated St. Patrick's Day here last Friday evening in the town hall with a lecture and entertainment. Father O'Toole, of Wellsboro, lectured on "Cead Mile Failte," the Irish words for "A Hundred Thousand Welcomes."

The entertainment was under the direction of Miss Nell Collins, organist of St. John's church, and was the finest heard here in many years. D. J. Brann, president of Division No. 2, presided and made a very fine speech of introduction. He handled the following program in a very satisfactory manner:

Opening Song—"Hail, Patron Saint" .... St. John's Choir
Recitation .... John Brann
Vocal Solo—"When I Awake" ... Martha Young
Recitation—"Lasca" .... Cecelia McDonald
Piano Duet .... Mary and Elizabeth Dwyer
Vocal Solo—"Miss Tipperary" .... Martha Miller, Wellsboro
Recitation—"Bobby Shafto" .... Mary Dwyer
Violin Solo .... Ludwig Jacobson
Vocal Solo—"Kelly's Gone to Kingdom Come" .... Anna Glasz, Wellsboro
Piano Solo .... Elizabeth Dwyer
Closing number "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean" .... Choir and audience

Beda Jacobson, Nell Collins, Elizabeth Dwyer and Hazel Estep were the pianists of the evening.

The audience showed their appreciation by frequent and earnest applause, and later complimented those who took part in the program. Every one was a star in his or her part.

John Brann won great applause for his first stage effort. Miss Young responded to an encore and sang sweetly. "Lasca" was grandly represented by Miss McDonald. She owned the house after her recitation. She has made good use of the lessons in elocution received during her Normal School course.

Anna Glasz and Martha Miller, of Wellsboro, sang themselves into the hearts of the people of Antrim, who will gladly give them a hearty welcome on their next visit here. Their well trained voices and selections won them many fine congratulations.

Mary Dwyer's "Bobby Shafto" was well received. She has talent along that line of work and will likely develop it during her Normal course at Mansfield.

Ludwig Jacobson in his violin solo showed that with proper directions he would soon be among the great players of the county.

The piano solo of Elizabeth Dwyer was the best ever heard here. She made good use of her time in the Buffalo school of music, where she spent some years.

St. John's choir in the opening and closing numbers pleased the audience very much.

The gentlemen who aided in making St. Patrick's Day of 1911 the finest and grandest during the last ten years are Daniel J. Brann, John F. Dwyer, John Frawley, Matthew Donlon, Philip Collins and Thomas Brann.

Prices for Milk at the Condensery.

Commencing April 1st, and for six months thereafter, the Helvetia Milk Condensing Company will pay the following prices for milk, per 100 pounds, delivered at their plant:

April	$1.45	July	$1.20
May	1.20	August	1.40
June	1.15	September	1.60

These prices are for milk testing 3.5 per cent. butter fat or better.

It will probably be of interest to the dairymen of this county to learn that the Bordens, who have several big milk shipping stations in Bradford county, will pay the following prices per 100 pounds during the next six months: April, $1.40; May, $1.15; June, $1.00; July, $1.20; August, $1.35; September, $1.50.

A Towanda paper says: "The milk market is very uncertain at present, and it was expected that the contract price of the Bordens for the next six months would be considerably below the prices quoted above. Dairymen are of the opinion that the Canadian reciprocity agitation and the probability of the endorsement of the measure by Congress is affecting the milk market."

Tioga Farm House Burned.

Tioga, March 22.—Last Thursday afternoon the farm house of John Whitney, of the Elkhorn, burned to the ground. Only a part of the household goods were saved. Because of the strong wind, the building burned very quickly. The fire started on the roof near the chimney. There was no insurance.

Waldo Whitehead, of Bradford, is spending a week with his Tioga friends.

Frank Babcock, of Auburn, N. Y., is visiting his daughter, Mrs. T. M. Urell.

The Hughes brothers and their wives had a pleasant gathering at the home of John Hughes, of Mitchells Creek, last Thursday.

Life Deates, aged 53 years, died suddenly on Monday of pneumonia after being confined to bed only one day. He had been a trusty and faithful employe of the Urell Brothers for the past fourteen years and had a large acquaintance in this section.

GAINES TO HARNESS PINE CREEK.

Town Once Center of Lumber Industry Strikes a New Lead.

Gaines, March 22.—There is a project on foot to utilize the great body of water that ripples by here on its way down Pine creek to the sea. The Rev. J. W. Kjelgaard is the man behind the project. He is one of those reading, thinking, far-seeing individuals who anticipate things before other people awaken to them. He appreciates the value of the riparian rights that exists in the famous old trout and logging stream, and is going to see to it that the onward rush of millions of tons of water, which obtains tremendous momentum at a fall of twenty feet to the mile, shall be so harnessed and controlled that trolley systems will be scurrying in every direction; homes lighted by electricity at a small cost, and spindles whirring in a hundred factories, and all with the potential energy that is every day now flowing away as waste behind this town.

Of late Pine creek has been a mere loafer, a non-producing element gliding aimlessly to the sea. The men behind the water-power project say they have the finest dam site for power in Northern Pennsylvania, one of the few which does not interfere with railroad rights. That there is power enough to furnish a good share of Tioga and Potter counties all they need and a natural location that is unsurpassed. The men are busily engaged in finding a market for their proposed power, and are meeting with great success.

It is a big undertaking, but it is no million-dollar project like Towanda is struggling with. The power can be easily harnessed, and there is fine territory for its sale. The "juice" can be made so cheaply for both light and power that it wont matter much whether the Potter gas field holds up or not. It can be undersold, anyway.

Railroad Man Fatally Injured.

William H. Whittaker, of Buffalo, a former well-known resident of Covington, was fatally injured in the New York Central yards at Buffalo last Wednesday.

Mr. Whittaker had charge of a switch crew and was engaged in making up a train when he met with the accident. As he was about to step on the foot-board of the engine he slipped and fell, one of the locomotive wheels passing over one of his ankles and crushing it so badly that amputation was necessary. The operation was performed at the Buffalo Hospital and he survived only two days, passing away Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Whittaker was 48 years of age and is survived by his wife, who was formerly Helena Putnam, a sister of ex-County Commissioner S. O. Putnam, of Covington. He is also survived by three brothers and one sister, all residents of Buffalo. The deceased had been a resident of Buffalo the past fourteen years.

The remains were taken to Covington and funeral services were held from the Baptist church Tuesday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

To Fool the Women.

"The folks who are urging woman's suffrage are going to be fooled this session of the Legislature," writes a correspondent. "It is said that the orders are out to give the ladies all the hearings they desire, and to allow them to appear in force and to inundate the Legislature with petitions, memorials, letters and tracts. As it has been the settled purpose for years not to let women vote, the force of allowing them to exhaust the subject under the guise of furnishing further information will be gone through.

"The members will tell the ladies that there are some points which they would like to have cleared up, and then a new storm of literature will begin. All this will take time and that is what the people who are running things are playing for. There never has been any intention of passing women's suffrage up to the people. If the ladies want to work at what the legislators consider a fad they can do so."

Grange Objects to Bonding State.

The Legislative Committee of the State Grange has declared itself in favor of a system of good roads, but opposed to bonding the State therefor. The committee approves the road system contained in the Sproul bill, but objects to the issue of bonds. The following is a copy of the report of the committee:

"The State has an abundance of improperly taxed resources that if taxed at a corresponding mill rate with the taxes now imposed on real estate, the farms and homes of Pennsylvania, would provide a fund sufficiently large to cover the expense of building and maintaining roads without recourse to an issue of bonds. Should the proposed bond issue of $50,000,000 be accomplished, it would be necessary for the State to provide each year at least $2,000,000 interest and at least $1,000,000 for a sinking fund, and this amount in itself would be a sum that would go a long way in road work."

HOW TO RUN A PAPER.

"Old Hunker" Challenges Minister to Tell Truth for a Week in Paper.

George Ade says: "About every other fellow you meet thinks he could run a good hotel," which causes "Old Hunker," (Joe H. Geer) of the Mansfield Advertiser, to remark: "I have come to the conclusion that about every one you meet could run a fine newspaper. Men will take the liberty to tell you how to run a paper, when they would not think of hinting to the merchant how to conduct his store, or tell the preacher what to preach. They pay good money for schools, and don't know whether Johnny is learning the rule of three or how to hold a cigarette gracefully, but when it comes to the newspaper, gee whizz! that's where they all get off.

"During the past week a friend wanted to know why the Advertiser people didn't try to run the paper a little more along the lines of how Christ would run a paper. I don't know how that would be. In the first place, if Christ were back on earth, I don't believe He would go into the newspaper business at all. And if he did, I am sure He wouldn't come to Mansfield to do it.

"If my friend wants the paper on a more religious plane, we tell him frankly that it wouldn't pay. There is not an editor or a preacher who could tell the whole truth for thirty days and stay in the community in which they live. If my friend doubts this, let him try telling the absolute truth for just one week, and see where he alights. Tell the truth! It would be suicidal. Yet, I believe there would be a better understanding with humanity many times if people had the courage to do it. A Kansas editor announced that he would try it for one week. And he is still in the hospital. The following item appeared in the next issue, and now the boys are getting out the paper:

"Married, Miss Sylvia Rhode to John Cannahan, last Sunday evening, in the Baptist church. The bride is an ordinary town girl, who don't know any more than a rabbit about cooking, and never helped her mother three days in her life. She is not a beauty by any means, and has a gait like a duck. The bridegroom is an up-to-date loafer, has been living off the old folks all his life, and don't amount to shucks nohow. They will have a hard life while they live together."

Change in Date of Primaries.

As conclusions of almost a definite nature regarding the proposed changes in existing election laws have been arrived at by the legislative leaders, the present Legislature is certain to pass a law which will fix the last Saturday in September or the first Saturday in October as the date for the primaries.

The coming campaign in Tioga county, which promises to be a number, and which has already taken on life, will be delayed about two months. Some of the candidates for the county offices have done a good deal of canvassing and many cards have been passed out bearing the June primary date. If the change is made from June until September, and it probably will be, all this work will have to be done over.

Aside from the change in the date of the primaries the present election laws will not be greatly disturbed. The party primary scheme has many advocates, but the leaders believe it can wait two years. Next year the primaries must be held in April on account of electing delegates to the national conventions, and everything considered, it was thought best to simply change the present act so as to hold the primary this year in September and allow the next law-making body to look after the future. Very little consideration was given to the proposition to return to the convention system.

No Use for Appendix.

In an address to the Chicago Medical Society an eminent practitioner declared that the vermiform appendix is an unnecessary attachment to the physical being, and made the recommendation that the surgeons get to work at once and remove this menace to health and happiness without further delay. He asserts that the appendix "is tricky and treacherous" and the only safety lies in its complete elimination. At the same time he urges the doctors to advise their patients to not wait the pangs of appendicitis, but to submit to immediate operation in order to obtain immunity.

If the recommendation be carried out what a busy time the surgeons of the United States will have removing the 90,000,000 and odd little appendages that are awaiting the first opportunity "to get busy within" and inflict torture on the unfortunate owner!

Without going into the intricacies of mathematics to show what the expense of wholesale removal would involve, it is proper to refer to the fact that a skilled surgeon will perform the little trick with promptness and dispatch for not to exceed a hundred or two of dollars, according to the financial ability of the patient. It would mean a wave of prosperity for the medical profession. Get to work!

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

Summary of the Local Events and Happenings of the Past Week.

—Some of the schools in the county close next week.

—A large wild cat was shot one day last week by Lewis Tebo, of Roaring Branch.

—Joseph Murray, of Arnot, is a patient at the Medico-Chi Hospital in Philadelphia.

—Over 50 car loads of lime have been received at Roaring Branch this winter for use on farm lands.

—L. Lee Ludlam and Miss Louise Funk, both of Deerfield, were married in Knoxville last Wednesday by Rev. James R. Donehoo.

—Mrs. Nora Ashton, of Good Ground, Long Island, has been visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Monks, of Chatham.

—Joseph Cooper, of Little Marsh, has two three-year-old Holstein heifers that each dropped a calf a few days ago, one weighing 101 pounds at birth and the other 104¼ pounds.

—A number of houses abandoned at Slate Run last fall have been torn down and are being removed to Williamsport, where the material in them will be used in the erection of new structures.

—H. Z. Pride & Son, of Westfield, are building a large new feed mill near the Central station in that place. The mill will cost about $5,000 and have a capacity of two tons of feed an hour.

—Henry Howard, of Roaring Branch, was found dead in the road near his home by his wife one day last week. He was 62 years of age. Besides his widow he leaves one son. The funeral was held last Thursday.

—Many farmers throughout the county are getting rid of their surplus crop of hay as fast as they can, although at a less price than they could have gotten earlier in the winter. But at that there are still hundreds of tons of excess hay in the county.

—The Lebanon Commissioners have adopted a resolution to the effect that the court room of the court house should not be used for any purpose other than holding court, and in the future there will be no political meetings, teachers' institutes or other gatherings permitted.

—Dairy and Food Commissioner James Foust has warned all dealers in food commodities in this State to guard against violating the section of the pure food act which makes it a misdemeanor to keep any article of food in such a way or manner as to render it contaminated, filthy or unwholesome.

—At the Potter county court last week Frank D. Councilman, of Sizerville, was awarded $1,196 damages against the borough of Galeton, because of stepping off of a sidewalk eighteen inches above the ground at that place, there being no railing along the walk nor sufficient light at the point in question.

—The McHenry distillery at Benton, near Bloomsburg, was destroyed by fire Monday evening. The burned building contained 16,000 barrels of whiskey in bond. If the tax had been paid on this the actual loss would have been $2,400,000, but as the tax had not been paid the loss will be a trifle over $1,000,000.

—The Knoxville Courier says that there is no money in growing tobacco in that section of the Cowanesque valley any more. At least this has been the case for the past few years, and many of the tobacco farmers will devote their land to other farming purposes, many of them going into the dairy business more extensively.

—Cross Fork, Potter county, was visited by another disastrous fire last Sunday. For several hours the flames raged uncontrolled and in their fierce sweep destroyed the Lackawanna Company's big store, Klein's market, the Y. M. C. A. building, the New Kirk Hotel and its various outbuildings. The loss is estimated at upwards of $30,000.

—The old established hardware store of M. M. Werline at Liberty has changed hands, Mr. Werline selling his interests to the Snyder Brothers, of that place. The latter men have taken possession and will continue the business. The store is one of the oldest in that section, having been established by Mr. Werline's father about forty years ago.

—Because the Williamsport Council withheld payment of $265, the amount of tax placed upon the Williamsport Water Company for its mains in the city, the company is getting even by increasing the rate of the fireplugs in the city to $10 each, which will mean more than $3,500 annually, instead of $1,900. The city will resist payment of the increased rate.

—The Blossburg Cottage State Hospital heads the list of hospitals in Pennsylvania for the lowest number of deaths during the year 1910. It has held the record for the past three years, which speaks volumes for the doctors and nurses. Last week there were twenty-seven house patients and six outside patients receiving treatment at the hospital.

LOCAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Delmar, Shippen and Wellsboro Teachers Meet in Wellsboro.

The teachers of Delmar, Shippen and Wellsboro held a local institute in the High School Building, Wellsboro, Saturday, March 18.

The Institute was called to order by Prof. A. T. Bowen, chairman. Prof. H. E. Raesly lead the devotional exercises, which were followed with singing by the Institute.

The first subject discussed was "School Apparatus," by Prof. H. E. Raesly. Every schoool should have the necessary apparatus, such as globe, dictionary, maps, etc. The school directors should se that all these are provided, especially when they are so requested by the teacher, and the teachers should have a voice in choosing such apparatus. Each schoool should have a library. He emphasized the fact that a live up-to-date teacher can do much with little apparatus but without the right kind of a teacher the apparatus is of less importance. The subject was also discussed by Prof. W. R. Longstreet.

The next paper, "The Personal Influence of the Teacher," by Miss Alta Crumm, contained much material for careful thought. To be influential a teacher must be born with some teaching qualities. She must be forceful, quiet, energetic and neat and attractive in personal appearance. In all school work, she must remember that teaching is a spiritual process, and she is a character builder.

Prof. Longstreet opened the discussion on this subject and was followed by Prof Raesly.

In the absence of Miss Ella Orr, Miss Esther Butler read the paper prepared by Miss Orr, on "The Preparation of the Pupil."

Miss Laura M. Shaw read an excellent paper on "Thoroughness."

Throughness is completeness. The following qualities should be cultivated: a keen observation; diligence and intensity. Many schools fail to develop intensity, that is, fail to go deep into a subject and lack in the concentration of the mind upon the work, especially in the application to tedious work.

The subjects, "Preparation of the Pupil" and "Throughness" were also discussed by Prof. Longstreet and Prof. Raesly.

Prof R. L. Butler next discussed "School Punishments."

The aim of all discipline is to train the child to choose the right and avoid the wrong. The immediate ends of punishment therefore are to reform the wrong doer, to deter others, and to condemn wrong doing. Mild punishment unformly administered is more effective than severe punishment fitfully administered. Punishment should be just. Cases of rebellion justify the use of corporal punishment.

As "Aids For Preventing Tardiness," Miss Frances Witt gave these points: Discover the reason for the child's tardiness, and often it is the excuse. Secure the co-operation of the parents as a prevention of tardiness. Use a few minutes before regular school work begins, to read something interesting to the children, or for good, lively singing. Become interested in the children's play. Lastly, demanding a written excuse from the parents will often prevent tardiness.

In her paper, "How to Prevent Whispering," Miss Mary Sheidweiler called special attention to these facts: That if we as teachers make the lessons interesting by addition of new facts, he tendency to whisper will be lessened. That pupils are more inclined to whisper on dark, gloomy days, due probably to inability to study in a poor light. This may be prevented by varying the regular program, and introducing something new. If one is firm and exacting about other things, the pupils will be discreet in whispering. As the great preventitive to whispering remember that interest is the key to attention.

A paper on "Don't" prepared by Miss Julia Strait was read by Miss Charlotte Lappla.

A few of the most important "don'ts" mentioned were these:

Don't fail to begin the day's work in a pleasant manner. Much depends on this. Don't neglect the things that tend toward character building. Teach lessons of honesty and truthfulness. Stories and memory gems are great helps in the teaching of these lessons. Show no favoritism, but treat all impartially. Don't accept inaccuracy. Insist on accuracy. Make few rules, but see that they are obeyed. Learning obedience to laws and rules tends toward the making of good citizens. Don't give too much writing. Don't make things too easy. Don't allow the pupils to wander too much from the lesson. Concentration of the mind on the lesson is of great importance.

An interesting paper on "Care of School Property" was given by Mr. Rex Dimmick.

It is the teacher's duty to care for all school property. He must set a good example before the pupils in this. He must not be destructive himself, if he does not expect them to be. He should secure the aid and co-operation of the parents. Public property is held in too little esteem.

After a song by the High School Glee Club Rev. Dr. W. H. Owen, of St. Paul's Episcopal church of Wellsboro, gave a most instructive and interesting talk on [illegible] which was greatly appreciated by all.

MARY CUMMINGS, Sec'y.

NewspaperARCHIVE®
NewspaperARCHIVE®

Wellsboro Gazette

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT
WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY, PA

TERMS $1.50 Per Year in Advance

FRANK CONEVERY, Editor and Propr.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

TIME	1 in.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	5 in.	10 in	20 in
1 Week	$1 00	$2 00	$3 00	$4 00	$5 00	$8 00	$12 00
2 Weeks	1 50	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	11 00	16 00
3 Weeks	2 00	3 50	5 00	6 00	7 00	13 00	18 00
1 Month	2 50	4 00	6 00	7 00	8 00	15 00	20 00
2 Months	4 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	20 00	28 00
3 Months	5 00	8 00	12 00	13 00	15 00	25 00	35 00
6 Months	8 00	12 00	18 00	20 00	22 00	35 00	60 00
1 Year	12 00	18 00	24 00	28 00	32 00	60 00	100 00

BUSINESS NOTICES ON LOCAL PAGE.—Ten cents per line for first insertion, and five cents per line for every subsequent insertion. No business notice inserted for less than twenty-five cents.

Double rates will be charged for figure or table work. Reasonable discounts to yearly advertisers.

No advertisement discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. H. W. BAILEY,
DENTIST.

Successor to Dr. Frank H. Rose, office over Graves & Mathers' store, Main street, Wellsboro, Pa—Feb. 1-07.

JOHN GERKIN,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

Over Agitator office, Wellsboro, Pa. Samples of Imported and Domestic cloths, of beautiful patterns.

W. D. VEDDER, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Special attention paid to diseases of women and children and electro-therapy. Office hours, 10 to 12 a. m., 3 to 5 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m. Sundays by appointment. Both phones. Office in Wright block, Wellsboro, Pa.

GET AWAY FROM THAT FROWN

That's what you do when you wear SO-EASY EYE GLASSES fitted by

DR. D. E. ACKLEY, Eye Specialist
25 Crafton St., WELLSBORO.

FOREST LAWN SANITARIUM

WELLSBORO, PA.

WILLARD G. LENT, M. D.

COMPLETE Equipment, Trained Nurses, Massage, Vibratory Massage, Electricity, Surgery, Diseases of Women and Rectal Diseases. Rupture and Hemorrhoids cured without operation. Catarrh and Catarrhal Deafness and all Diseases of the Ear Nose Throat and Lungs.

CANCER TREATED BY THE ALEXANDER METHOD

OPIUM AND MORPHINE HABITS CURED.

Facts Worth Knowing

When in need of high-class tailoring: We more than doubled our business last season. Our motto—the best is none too good for our customers, offering only the best of Foreign and Domestic Woolens in exclusive and smart styles, has proven a winner. Owing to the fact that we have no rent to pay, owning our store building, we are in a position to offer high-class tailoring at a price that invites your inspection.

E. E. BUCK
WELLSBORO, PA.
IN REAR OF THE POSTOFFICE BLOCK

OVER 65 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

[illegible]

Scientific American.

[illegible]

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York

YOU ARE READING THIS AD.—OTHERS WILL READ YOURS

MOST everybody reads the ads. in this paper. They furnish as much news to the man in town and on the farm as the personals, and often more. Peter Smith's wife wants a new hat. Smith sees by the paper that Jones is selling hats at so much. Johnson's store ad. is missing from the paper—Johnson's trying a non-advertising policy.

RESULT—Jones gets Smith's money—Smith's wife gets her hat.

The GIRL and the BILL

By BANNISTER MERWIN

ILLUSTRATIONS BY RAY WALTERS

COPYRIGHT 1909 by DODD, MEAD & COMPANY

SYNOPSIS.

At the expense of a soiled hat Robert Orme saves from arrest a girl in a black touring car who has caused a traffic jam on State street. He buys a new hat and is given in change a five dollar bill with: "Remember the person you pay this to," written on it. A second time he helps the lady in the black car, and learns that in Tom and Bessie Wallingham they have mutual friends, but gains no further hint of her identity.

Senor Porttol of South America and Senor Alcatrante, minister from the same country, and some Japs try to get possession of the bill. Two of the latter overpower Orme and effect a forcible exchange of the marked bill for another.

Orme finds the girl of the black car waiting for him. She also wants the bill. Orme tells his story. She recognizes one of the Japs as her father's butler, Maku. A second inscription on the bill is the key to the hiding place of important papers stolen from her father. Orme and the "Girl" start out in the black car in quest of the papers. In the university grounds in Evanston the hiding place is located. Maku and another Jap are there. Orme fells Maku and the other Jap escapes. Orme finds in Maku's pocket a folded slip of paper. He takes the girl, whose name is still unknown to him, to the home of a friend in Evanston. Returning to the university grounds Orme gets in conversation with a guard at the life-saving station. They hear a motor boat in trouble in the darkness on the lake. They find the crippled boat. In it are the Jap with the papers and "Girl." She jumps into Orme's boat; but the Jap eludes pursuit. Orme finds on the paper he took from Maku the address, "341 N. Parker street." He goes there and finds Arima, teacher of jiu-jitsu, is on the third floor. He calls on Alia, clairvoyant, on the fourth floor, descends by the fire-escape and conceals himself under a table in Arima's room. Alcatrante, Porttol and the Jap minister enter. Orme finds the papers in a drawer, under the table and substitutes mining prospectuses for them. He learns that the papers are of international importance with a time limit for signatures of that night, midnight. The substitution is discovered. The girl appears and leaves again after being told that the American has the papers. Orme attempts to get away, is discovered and set upon by Arima and Maku. He eludes them and is hidden in a closet by the clairvoyant. Orme escapes during a seance given by Alia. On the sidewalk he encounters Alcatrante. Orme goes to find Tom Wallingham. Alcatrante hangs on and tries to get the papers. During the excitement caused by one of Alcatrante's tricks to delay Orme the latter sees the girl and follows her back to Wallingham's office. He and the girl are locked in a giant specimen refrigerator by Alcatrante.

They confess their love and when they had almost abandoned hope of escape Orme breaks the thermometer cells and attracts the attention of a late-going clerk. They are liberated.

CHAPTER XV.

From the Devil to the Deep Sea.

"How shall we go?" asked Orme, as they descended to the street level.

"By train. There is no other convenient way, since my car is at home." She looked at him doubtfully, and added, "but they will be watching the railroad stations."

He nodded. "A motor would be safer—if we can get one." He gave her hand a secret pressure while the elevator boy was opening the door for them, and as she passed before him she flashed upon him a look so filled with love and trust that the sudden thrill of his happiness almost stifled him.

At the La Salle street entrance Orme had a fleeting glimpse of the watching Alcatrante. The South American, after one astonished stare, darted away in the dusk. He would follow them, of course, but Orme decided to say nothing about him to the girl.

"I must telephone," she said suddenly, stopping as if to turn back to the building. "Father will be very anxious."

"The booths in the building must be closed," he said. "We'd better try a drug store."

Accordingly they made their way to the nearest, and the girl went to the booth. The door was shut for a long time.

While he was waiting, Orme glanced through the brilliant window. In the light of an electric lamp across the street he discerned faintly a motionless figure. Without hesitation, he crossed the pavement, recognizing Alcatrante more clearly as he left the dazzle of the store.

The minister did not budge. His face as Orme approached, was cold and expressionless.

"Senor," whispered Orme, "does your trade include murder?"

"Not at all. Why do you ask, Mr. Orme?"

"Because only a lucky intervention has saved you from the murder of a young lady and myself."

"You are exaggerating, my dear sir." Alcatrante laughed.

"Is it your custom to lock people into airtight chambers?"

"Air-tight!" Alcatrante was clearly disconcerted. "I did not suppose that it was air-tight. Also I did not dream that the young lady was there. But this game is a serious one, Mr. Orme. You do not appear to understand. [illegible] working for his country, [illegible]."

[illegible]

"[illegible] sometimes."

Orme had an inspiration. "I thank you for the truth, senor," he said. "[illegible] you continue to follow [illegible]. I shall [illegible] your [illegible]."

Alcatrante smiled coolly.

"This is fair warning," continued Orme.

He [illegible] and saw the girl [illegible] the phone booth. Hastening across the street, he met her at the door.

"If father had but [illegible] complications when we came [illegible] there would have been [illegible] as [illegible] we shall have to get along [illegible] not a matter for detectives—or for the police. I—I almost wish it were," she faltered.

Orme wondered again whether this father could have realized what dangers the girl was encountering. But, as if divining his sudden anger against the man who could let his daughter run such risks, she added, "He doesn't know, of course, the details of our adventures. I have permitted him to think that it is simply a matter of searching."

"[illegible]"

"Yes. Oh, you have no idea yet how important it is."

"You were a long time in the booth," he said.

A mysterious smile flittered across her face. "I thought of another person I wished to talk to. That person was hard to get."

"Long distance?"

"It proved necessary to use long distance."

Then she caught a glimpse of the figure across the street. "There's Mr. Alcatrante," she exclaimed.

"Yes, I have just had a talk with him."

Her face showed concern.

"Don't let him worry you, dear," he added. "He will try to balk us. We must expect that. But I think I can take care of him."

"I believe it," she said, softly.

He wondered whether she could guess how relentlessly he was planning to deal with Alcatrante. Would she justify the course he had in mind? As to her attitude, he felt doubtful. Perhaps she did not agree with the South American that murder was sometimes necessary in the service of one's country.

Moreover, while Alcatrante was undoubtedly serving the interest of his country, Orme had no real certainty that he himself was in a similar position. He had every reason to infer that the papers were of importance to the United States government, but after all he could only go by inference. The affairs of some private corporation in the United States might have a serious bearing on problems in South America and the far east. He decided to sound the girl for information that would be more definite.

But first the question as to their next move must be answered.

"Do you know where we can get a motor?" he said.

"No"—she prolonged the word doubtfully. "We may have to take a motor cab."

"It would be safer than the railroad or the electric line." Then he asked with great seriousness: "Girl, dear, I don't know much about the meaning and value of these papers in my pocket, and I don't care to know any more than you choose to tell me. But let me know just this much: Are they as important to you as they are to our enemies? Have you really been justified in the risks you have run?"

"You have seen how far Alcatrante and the Japanese have been willing to go," she replied, gravely. "I am sure that they would not hesitate to kill us, if it seemed necessary to them in their effort to get possession of the papers. Now, my dear, they are even much more important to my father."

"In his business interests?"

"Much more than that."

They were walking along the glimmering canyon of La Salle street, which was now almost deserted in the dusk. A motor car swept slowly around the corner ahead and came toward them. It had but one occupant, a chauffeur, apparently. He wore a dust-coat, a cap, and goggles which seemed to be too large for him.

Regardless of Alcatrante, who was following them, Orme hailed the chauffeur. "Will you take a fare?" he called.

The man stopped his car and, after a moment of what Orme interpreted as indecision, nodded slowly.

"How much by the hour?" asked Orme.

The chauffeur held up the ten fingers of his two hands.

Orme looked at the girl. He hadn't that much money with him.

"I only had time to cash a check," he said.

"All right," she whispered. "I have plenty."

They got into the tonneau, and the girl, leaning forward, said: "Take the Lake Shore drive and Sheridan road to Evanston."

Again the chauffeur nodded, without turning toward them.

"He doesn't waste many words," whispered the girl to Orme.

While the car was turning Orme noted that Alcatrante had stopped short and was watching them. It was some reason for surprise that he was not hunting for a motor in which to follow.

Perhaps his plans were so complete [illegible] he was giving up altogether. No, that would not be like Alcatrante. Orme now realized that in all likelihood the minister had foreseen some such circumstance and had made plans accordingly.

He was more and more inclined to believe that Alcatrante had not half [illegible] in Wallingham's office [illegible] Probably the intention was to [illegible] Orme prisoner for as long a period as possible, and, in any event, to [illegible] communicate with [illegible] and whatever other persons might be helping in the [illegible] papers. The [illegible] that Alcatrante had been using the last two hours to get in touch with his friends.

And now these friends [illegible] informed promptly that Orme and the girl were [illegible]. This analysis apparently accounted for Alcatrante's nonchalance. Orme and the girl seemed to be escaping but in truth, if they approached their destination at all, they must run into the [illegible] of other chances. Then the nearer the goal the greater the danger.

As the motor slid smoothly northward on La Salle street, Orme looked back. Alcatrante had made no move. The last glimpse that Orme had of him showed that slight but sinister figure alone on the sidewalk of the deserted business street.

They crossed the Clark street bridge. "Keep on out North Clark street until you can cross over to Lincoln park," said Orme to the chauffeur.

The only indication that the order had been heard was a bending forward of the bowed figure on the front seat.

"Does Our Chauffeur Remind You of Any One?"

Orme explained to the girl. "It will be better not to take the Lake Shore drive. They may be watching the Pere Marquette."

"You are right," she said. "As a precaution, we'd better not pass the hotel."

"How surprised I was to find you waiting for me there last evening," mused Orme—"and how glad!"

"I never called on a man before," she laughed.

"I had made up my mind only a little while before," he continued, "to stay in Chicago till I found you."

"I'm afraid that would not have been easy." She returned the pressure of his hand, which had found hers. "If it hadn't been for those papers, we might never have met."

"We were bound to meet—you and I," he said. "I have been waiting all my life just for you."

"But even now you don't know who I am. I may be a—a political adventuress—or a woman detective—or—"

"You may be," he said, "but you are the woman I love. Your name—your business, if you have one—those things don't matter. I know you, and I love you."

She leaned closer to him. "Dear," she whispered impulsively, "I am going to tell you everything—who I am, and about the papers—"

"Wait!" He held his hand before her mouth. "Don't tell me now. Do as you planned to do. Be simply 'Girl' to me for a while longer."

She moved closer to him. Their eyes met, and the danger, were for the time forgotten, and the motor hummed along with a burden of happiness.

"You haven't looked at the papers yet," said Orme, after a time. They were turning east toward Lincoln park.

"Do I need to?"

"Perhaps not. I took them from the envelope which you saw in Arima's. But here they are. I did not look at them, of course."

He drew the parchments from within his coat and placed them in her hand.

While she examined them, he looked straight ahead, that he might not seem [illegible]. He could hear them crackle as she unfolded them—could hear her sigh of content.

And then something occurred that disquieted him to a degree which seemed unwarranted. The chauffeur suddenly turned around and glanced swiftly through his goggles at the girl and the papers. The action was, perhaps, natural, but there was an assured expectancy in the way he turned. Orme [illegible] not like it. Moreover there was something alarmingly familiar in the manner of the movement.

Somewhere Orme had seen a man move his body like that before [illegible] his suspicions could take form, the chauffeur had turned again.

The girl handed the papers back to [illegible] "These are the right papers," [illegible] such [illegible] them.

He held them for a moment in his hand. Then, after [illegible] noise as possible, he caught the girl's eye and, with a significant glance toward the chauffeur, said in a distinct voice:

"I will slip them underneath the cushion. They will be safer there."

Had the chauffeur [illegible] a faint [illegible] of Orme's [illegible]

Orme decided to be on the safe side, so he slipped under the cushion of the extra seat another mining prospectus which he had in his pocket, placing it in such a way that the end of the paper protruded. Then he put his lips close to the girl's ear and whispered:

"Don't be alarmed, but tell me, does our chauffeur remind you of anyone?"

She studied the stolid back in front of them. The ill-fitting dust-coat masked the outline of the figure; the cap was [illegible] covered.

"No," she said, at last. "I think not."

With that, Orme sought to reassure himself.

They were in Lincoln park now. Over this same route Orme and the girl had ridden less than twenty-four hours before. To him the period seemed like a year. Then he had been plunging into mysteries unknown with the ideal of his dreams; now he was moving among secrets partly understood, with the woman of his life—loving her and knowing that she loved him.

One short day had brought all this to pass. He had heard it said that Love and Time are enemies. The falseness of the saying was clear to him in the light of his own experience. Love and Time are not enemies; they are strangers to each other.

On they went northward. To Orme the streets through which they passed were now vaguely familiar, yet he could hardly believe his eyes when they swung around on to the lake front at Evanston, along the broad ribbon of Sheridan road.

But there was the dark mysterious surface of Lake Michigan at their right. Beyond the broad beach he could see the line of breakwaters, and at their left the electric lights threw their beams into the blackness of little parks and shabby lawns.

The car swept to the left, past the university campus.

"Do you remember?" asked the girl, in a low voice, pressing his arm. Then, "Don't!" she whispered. "Some one will see!" for he had drawn her face to his.

They came to the corner of Chicago avenue and Sheridan road, where they had halted the night before in their search for the hidden papers. "We'd better give him further directions," said the girl.

But the chauffeur turned north at the corner and put on more speed.

"He's taking the right direction," she laughed. "Perhaps his idea is to follow Sheridan road. We'll tell him to turn."

"I don't quite like it," said Orme, thoughtfully. "He's a bit too sure of what he's doing."

The girl hesitated. "It is funny," she exclaimed. "And he's going faster, too." She leaned forward and called up to the chauffeur: "Stop at this corner."

He did not seem to hear. She repeated the order in a louder voice, but the only answer was another burst of speed.

Then Orme reached up and touched the chauffeur's shoulders. "Stop the car!" he cried.

The chauffeur did not obey. He did not even turn his head.

Orme and the girl looked at each other. "I don't understand," she said.

"I'm afraid I am beginning to," Orme replied. "He will not stop until we are where he wishes us to be."

"We can't get out," she exclaimed.

"No. And if I pull him out of the seat the car will be ditched." He [illegible] a method of [illegible] the moment.

They passed the university grounds quickly. Orme [illegible] impression of [illegible] buildings of the [illegible] observatory and [illegible] windows of dwellings.

He saw too the tower of a light house, a dark foundation suggesting a [illegible] strange [illegible] road [illegible] again to the north.

Suddenly the chauffeur slowed down. On either side were groves of trees. Ahead were the lights of an approaching motor.

Orme was still at a loss, and the girl was awaiting some decision from him. When the chauffeur at last turned and spoke three short words—Orme realized too late the situation he and the girl were in.

"We stop now," said the chauffeur.

And the girl, with a horrified gasp, exclaimed: "Maku!"

Yes, it was the Japanese.

Calmly he put on the brakes and brought the car to a standstill by the roadside; then, removing his goggles, turned to Orme and the girl and smiled an inscrutable smile. There was an ugly bruise on his forehead, where Orme had struck him with the wrench.

But quick though Maku was, he was not quick enough to see a motion which Orme had made immediately after the moment of recognition—a motion which had even escaped the notice of the girl. Perhaps it accounted for the coolness with which Orme met his enemy's eyes.

CHAPTER XVI.

The Struggle.

The approaching car now drew up near by, and three men jumped lightly to the road.

In the radiance of the lamps on the two cars, Orme recognized Arima. The men with him were also Japanese, though Orme was not conscious that he had ever seen them before.

It was clear enough how he and the girl had blundered into the hands of the Orientals. Maku had undoubtedly secured a car and had driven it to the vicinity of the Rookery in response to a telephoned order from Alcatrante, transmitted, in all likelihood, through the Japanese minister.

The appearance of the car on La Salle street had been expected by the South American. Perhaps he had not anticipated that Orme would hail it; the probability was that he had wished Maku's assistance without a definite idea of what that assistance should be but the use of the car by Orme fell in nicely with his plans. He had assumed readily enough the direction the car would take, and getting promptly into telephonic communication with Arima, had arranged this meeting on the road.

Orme now remembered that Arima's car, when approaching, had sounded its horn at regular intervals, in series of threes—evidently a signal.

"Don't worry, girl, dear," whispered Orme. "I——" he broke off his sentence as the newcomers clustered about the tonneau, but the confident glance of her eyes reassured him.

He knew not what they were to face. The Japanese, he inferred, would not deal with him pleasantly, but surely they would not harm the girl!

Arima opened the door of the tonneau and with a lightning motion grasped Orme by the wrist.

"Get out," he ordered.

Orme was in no mind to obey. There were four of the Orientals against him, and he stood little chance of success in a fight with them, but if he could only delay matters, someone might pass and he could raise an alarm. So he sat firm, and said, calmly:

"What do you want?"

"Get out," repeated Arima.

When Orme still made no move to leave his seat, the steely fingers on his wrist ran up his forearm and pressed down hard upon a nerve-center. The pain was almost unbearable, and for the moment his arm was paralyzed. A quick jerk brought him to the ground. As he alighted, stumblingly, Maku caught him by the other arm. He was held in such a way that for the moment it seemed futile to struggle. Arima, meantime, spoke rapidly in Japanese to Maku. Perhaps he, as commander of the situation, was giving precise orders as to what was to be done.

Orme looked over his shoulder at the girl. She was clutching the door of the tonneau and leaning forward, staring with horrified eyes.

"Keep cool," he counseled.

Her answer was a moan of anguish, and he realized that she feared for him.

Suddenly she began to call for help. Twice her cries rang out, and then one of the Japanese leaped into the tonneau and placed his hand over her mouth, smothering her voice.

The sight of this action was too much for Orme. He began a furious effort to break away from his captors. One sudden motion freed his right arm from Arima's clutch, and he reached for Maku's throat. But after a moment of scuffling, he was again held securely.

"Girl!" he shouted, "don't try to call out. Keep quiet."

The Japanese in the tonneau appeared to understand the words, for he took his hand away from the girl's mouth, though he remained beside her, ready to put an end to any fresh outbreak.

"Now," said Orme, turning his eyes on Arima, "what does this mean?"

"You give us papers," replied the Japanese softly.

"I have no papers that mean anything to you."

"We see. Give them to me."

"What papers do you want?" demanded Orme.

"You know." Arima's voice sounded less patient.

"But I have nothing that you care anything about," repeated Orme.

At that Arima began rapidly to search Orme's pockets. There was sufficient light from the lamps of the two cars to illuminate the scene.

Arima's left hand still held Orme's right forearm, and his right hand was free to hunt for the papers. Maku, on the other side, had meantime strengthened his grip on Orme's left arm, at the same time raising one knee so that Orme could feel it pressing against the small of his back.

"What this!" asked Arima, taking a long envelope from the inner pocket of Orme's coat and holding it up for inspection.

"A blank contract," said Orme. "Do you want it?"

Arima took the paper from the envelope and examined it. Then with an exclamation of disgust he replaced it in Orme's pocket, and continued his search.

"You see," said Orme calmly, "there is nothing here."

The Japanese, muttering in his own tongue, ran his hands over Orme's body and even looked into his hat. Nothing was found.

"You might as well believe me first as last," exclaimed Orme. "The papers you want are not here."

Arima was clearly puzzled. "You had them," he began.

"Possibly. But I haven't them now. How would you feel if I should tell you that the young lady and I have made this journey simply to throw you off the scent, and that the papers were being delivered by another person?"

"I not believe," declared Arima shortly.

Suddenly Maku began to jabber at Arima, who, after an instant of consideration, gave a quick order to the fourth Japanese, who stood by. This man went to the tonneau and got the prospectuses which Orme had placed under the seat cushion.

Arima snatched the papers with his free hand, then, releasing Orme entirely to Maku's care, and clucking strangely, opened them.

A glance sufficed. With a cry of disappointment, he tore the paper in two and threw them to the ground.

He thrust his face close to Orme's. "Where the papers?" he said.

Orme did not reply.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Women in Scotch Prisons

Humane Methods in Glasgow's Jail Are to Be Adopted in England.

Totally rough, ignorant women coming into a Scottish prison, sent up for a reasonably long time leave there with some useful handicraft at their fingers' end, even such arts as fine oriental rugmaking, skillful needlework and professional cookery being some of the many money making self and home-sustaining trades and things there taught. Glasgow's prison permits no degrading sense of being spied upon and watched and driven by a harsh, bulldozing jailer all the time, the New York Press says. The feeling, to say nothing of a man or woman, can have his character and self-respect destroyed by being constantly [illegible] and hounded by a few human chattels. Glasgow's system compels prisoners to forget for awhile the soul-destroying degradation of the prison and even makes the unlucker think he is in a busy, happy first-class factory.

Women in the prison of the great Scotch city are encouraged to look and feel their natural best, to hold up their heads and make the most of their figures and appearance. Ugly khaki garb has been discarded for woman's wear in prison, with neat and becoming gowns. Their hair is dressed simply and naturally to suit the contour of each face. Every woman has her own looking glass. Callisthenic instructors in Glasgow's jail teach women how to walk gracefully and hold up their heads. "How is this for a Glasgow tolbooth?" [illegible] hawbee of gaberlunzie lad [illegible] fault, but it seems a long way from the old "double [illegible]" and "dark stool" to looking glass and walking masters.

England is following Scotland. By a recent order of the home office the Scotch system is to apply to all female prisoners between the ages of sixteen and twenty-two, of whom, in England, there are nowadays far, far too many. Starting out, a large number of the offenders and the unfortunates are to be sent to Aylesbury prison to learn some of the arts taught in the Scottish prisons, such work as knitting, sewing, dressmaking, housekeeping and cooking.

Bright Brown, Dull Green.

Brown had married the prettiest woman in the town and Green had married the homeliest, but thought she was a beauty.

One evening they met and the conversation having drifted to their respective better halves, Green remarked:

"I say, Brown, I think you and I married the two handsomest women in the village."

Brown looked at him [illegible] a moment, but seeing [illegible] replied cautiously [illegible]

"Well, old man, I guess you are about half right."

But Green didn't see the point until he told his wife [illegible] to make a few remarks.

His "Government Service."

In a recent case at the London [illegible] it was stated that a convict, who had [illegible] a number of periods of imprisonment, sent out bills [illegible] Fifteen [illegible] Work." Altogether he had been in prison fourteen years and two months.

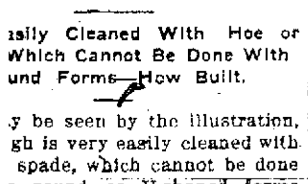
Live Stock

ETE TROUGH FOR FEED

asily Cleaned With Hoe or Which Cannot Be Done With und Forms—How Built.

y be seen by the illustration, gh is very easily cleaned with spade, which cannot be done e round or V-shaped forms employed. It also has an ad- over the square trough by iting sides, which cause all to flow toward the center of gh, where the animals may reach it, says Orange Judd

board is first laid upon the and upon this is erected a board form of the length, d heighth of the trough to be Inside this is placed the core e form. This is made with boards set slanting and held by end boards, cut on each h the slant you wish to give s. This form is covered by a



Concrete Trough Inverted.

hich should be the width of spade blade. The core form ast 8 inches shorter than the form to make the ends of The bottom must be at least thick and the sides at top es thick for a trough 8 feet hese dimensions should be in- for a larger trough. old the square edges at the rough, lay in the four corners he outside form and core set ttom board small bevel strips ave molding. These may be l in position, as the concrete ld them securely, and they beveled or rounded edge to igh, which will not chip easily re the animals feeding from

HIEST FOOD FOR HOGS

Be Fed Wheat Bran and ed Oats, Mixed Into Thick lop—To Fatten Shoats.

most economical as well as lthiest food for brood sows is bran and crushed oats made thick slop—they should have will eat with a relish. Give oomy yard to exercise in. An especially a brood sow, can kept in health when shut in a n and a small yard filled with nd mud. Give once a week to e shovelful of a mixture of one of dry wood ashes mixed with t of salt and one pint of sul- Mix these well together, keep red box where it can be kept This is an excellent tonic for the blood pure and the ani- health. Burnt wood may take ce of the ashes. If roots and cannot be had, and grass cannot be given, cut up a few ods and throw into the yard. es roots will take the place of Fattening shoats for the early market should be given all the ey will eat and plenty of clean, ell water twice a day. Keep ngs clean. Pigs do best on llfeed and ground oat slop. he pens clean and dry. The y be kept comfortable by bank- the outside with long fodder put too many pigs in one pen unger and weaker ones should ed in a pen by themselves and little extra millfeed slop. Bed straw or leaves. The feeding of the stock should be done farmer and not left to boys or

Silage for Steers.

use of silage for fattening beef has been tested at a number of ent stations and by stockmen cellent results. In experiments ed by the writer in 1904, it nd that silage-fed steers sold per 100 pounds, while those silage brought only $4.70 per nds, a gain of 25 cents in favor silage-fed animals. It was that for every 100 pounds of 71 pounds of silage fed saved nds of grain and 150 pounds fa [illegible] tests silage was fed in con with alfalfa hay, corn chop, n chop, and cottonseed meal. [illegible] in unusual seasons, educe 42 to 15 tons of green r acre. Even with a yield of per acre, there is an income [illegible] to this experiment, of 50 per acre. financial statement of this ex- t showed that the silage-fed made a profit of $ [illegible] per head the same grade of steers fed some feed except silage lost er head.

[illegible] Care for Sows.

[illegible] brood sows at this ear need a little special con- ration in the way of feeding, ust not be fed too heavily on hat grain being [illegible] [illegible] adapted for a brood sow [illegible]

Ensilage Cheap Food.

age is one of the cheapest suc- feeds that can be supplied to nimals during the winter. It feed, handy to deal out and uch relished by all classes of

[illegible] for Ewes.

[illegible] that if the ewe is to lamb this spring she will re- as much protein now as she ewe is suckling the lamb

SHELTER WITH FEEDING RACK

Economy and Convenience Are Essentials to Be Considered in Constructing Feed Place.

There are two important questions which ought to be considered in building a feed rack. These are, economy, which includes convenience in feeding, and location. Most feed racks are built in the middle of an open lot which is not sheltered from storms and about which there is likely to be a depression worn out by the hoofs of the animals until water or ice forms the footing, or else it becomes

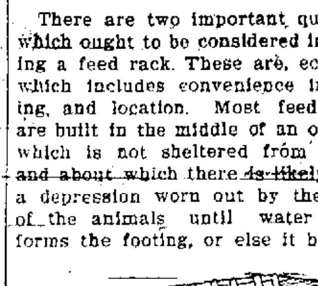


Fig. 1

Ordinary Feed Rack.

filled with waste hay which is almost equally objectionable, says Kansas Farmer. Such racks cannot be filled readily nor can the cattle feed at them in the greatest comfort.

The first drawing shows a feed rack in very common use which has been constructed with a view to obviate some of these difficulties. It is a good rack, not difficult of construction and quite saving of feed. It is a decided improvement over the one our Johnson county friend describes in that his is made with the slats running horizontally instead of vertically as here shown.

The lower drawing shows about the same construction except that it is only a half rack which is backed by a high, tight board fence. This form has several advantages. The driver can reach it from the other side of the fence without having to open gates or drive among the hungry cattle to unload. It also furnishes a splendid windbreak if the fence is set east and west and the rack built on the south side of it. I have seen this form of rack used by a good many farmers and feeders who express their satisfaction with it, though some of them had built it against an-

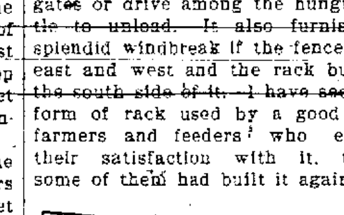


Fig 2

Half Rack.

other building or behind a hedge row or a grove of trees. In these cases the protection was secured though the convenience in filling was lost. Cattle will eat more and do better when made comfortable.

Make Your Own Horse.

As a general rule, a man may own good-pulling horses or balky ones of the worst type—just whichever he chooses. If a colt were properly handled while being broken in, and then loaded decently after it had learned to pull, balky horses would be few and far between. Indeed, we doubt very much if there would be a balky horse to be found in the whole world.

Worst Enemy of Sheep.

One of the worst enemies of sheep at the present time is that known by the sheep men as the stomach worm (strongylus contortus). This is a small red thread-like worm which infests the fourth stomach and is often found in such large numbers as to cause the death of the victim by actual starvation.

Use Pure-Bred Only.

There is no excuse for the farmer of even moderate circumstances to use other than pure-bred, good quality of sires in his breeding of horses, cattle, hogs, sheep or poultry.

Sheep Add to Profits.

Those who have been raising sheep in recent years have had no reason to complain. A flock well cared for adds substantially to the farm profits and exacts but a minimum of care.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Hogs are high, so be careful about bringing disease on the place.

Feed a little tankage to the brood sows. A rich feed and it counts.

Experiment stations are doing some fine work in testing hog feeding.

No pay in wintering hogs over. A little more feed will market them.

T[illegible] many seem to think that hog manure is not worth much. Wha[illegible]

Skim milk is fine for young pigs [illegible] make them grow. It costs nothing if you have cows.

Don't let your sheep and lambs get at the straw stack. It gets into their noses and injures them.

Use some of that straw for bedding for the hogs. They need a warm and dry place to sleep and must have it.

The same breed which you are quitting because they are slow growers the other man is buying because they mature early.

We should sell off all live stock that we cannot keep up[illegible] this winter. Let the man keep them who can do it.

Do not breed from any mare that is deformed, sick, diseased, vicious, unsound, unreliable, a poor milker, or [illegible]

Keep your animals out of the draughts. A little batting, odds and ends of lumber, tar paper, old rags, etc., will do wonders.

Breed horses with the object of steadily improving the stock on the farm and advancing the horse breeding industry of the state.

If you will throw the frozen silage into the warm feeding alley, and let it thaw out before it is used, no harm will come from feeding it.

Rice meal, when it is not adulterated with rice bran and the like, is a very good feed and has about the same feeding value as corn.

NOTHING BUT WORDS

SPEECH OF SENATOR ROOT DEVOID OF REASONING.

Reactionary Sentiment Will Find Little Favor Even Among Its Friends—Race Question Had No Place In Argument.

Mr. Root's defense of unpopular election of senators would be regarded with some favor as oratory if it had been made in a high school prize debate. Coming as it does from an advocate of brilliant attainments, it must be distinctly disappointing to the reactionaries. The only possible explanation for the weakness of the Root argument is that the usually resourceful senator could not discover any point that would give plausibility to his reasoning. The case was hopeless. That is why Mr. Root was as dull and unconvincing as if he were defending a pauper criminal by appointment of the court in a case where the evidence of guilt was overwhelming.

That also is why the generally skillful New Yorker abandoned his usual dependence on argument and resorted to tactics calculated to prejudice the jury in his favor. And so he threatened the south with federal supervision of state elections if the constitutional method of electing United States senators were changed.

While the race question has no rightful place in the discussion, and would not be dragged into it if the reactionaries were not driven to a desperate defense of their position, Mr. Root seemed hopeful of scaring southern senators away from the direct election cause by telling them that grandfather clauses and white supremacy would be imperiled by the success of the Borah resolution.

No southern Democrat who really wants to see the United States senate popularized would be driven off by such intimidation. The senators from the south know that Mr. Root and most of those who oppose the direct election amendment have no interest in the southern negro who is kept away from the polls by grandfather clauses or shotguns. Their concern for the disfranchised colored voter was not manifested until it seemed wise to affect sympathy for him in order to frighten the white south with the bogey of a federal force bill as a means of defeating the popular demand for the Borah amendment.

When the people shall have won their irresistible fight for the direct election of senators the Roots will forget all about the disfranchised negro. If occasion should demand it, and it would serve the cause of special privileges so to do, the present champions of the trampled colored voter would no doubt some day strike hands with southern senators to keep him ground to the dust, and would defend, in impassioned pleas for white sovereignty at the south, the electoral injustice they now sanctimoniously condemn.

Reciprocity and Revision.

Those Democratic leaders who are to prepare the bill revising the Payne law should rejoice in the appearance of the tariff pact with Canada at this time. Had it been sent to congress as a surprise next winter it might have upset their calculations—might have obliged them to go over a portion at least of their work. As they are just beginning the shaping of their plans, they can take the pact into account now, even should it fail of indorsement by the Republicans at this session.

There has been an idea, particularly since the Baltimore jubilee, that the tariff next year would be a simple proposition. Might it not take the form of a revision of the wool schedule of the Payne law as a starter? The Republicans are not united in support of that schedule. The president did not like it at the time he signed the new measure, and the Democrats to a man were opposed to it. Why should not Mr. Clark and his friends content themselves with overhauling a schedule not acceptable even to many of the Republican leaders and then ask for an indorsement at the polls upon a promise to go on with the work, piece by piece, until the whole Payne law should be revised out of existence?

The president's message next winter in its tariff feature should be a particularly interesting document. The chances of his renomination are today nine in ten, and that the tariff will be the paramount issue seems certain. How, then, will he put the matter up to congress, and what response in the way of a bill will the house make? Both sides will have the presidency in mind and both will find it advisable to walk warily.

But, to repeat, the Democrats are fortunate in having nearly a year in which to study the new aspect of the case before putting their own views into shape for discussion and action.—Washington Star.

Drift From High Tariff.

The drift of the country away from the high tariff position is strikingly illustrated by the experience of Senator Heyburn of Idaho with a stand-pat speech before the members of the Silk Manufacturers' association of America at New York Saturday night. His attacks on the Canadian reciprocity agreement met now a chilly silence and again shouts of disapproval. When he launched into a general eulogy of the schedules and declared that those present would starve to death if protection were withdrawn there were cries of "I guess not," followed by shouts of laughter. The reports say that after the meeting a good deal of sharp comment was heard among the groups of manufacturers over the senator's attack upon what President Taft is trying to do for the expansion of American trade and industry.—Springfield Republican.

I don't see how some of them (the railroads) will get along.—President Baer of the Reading (formerly of the divine right).

Patience, Geo. It will all be clear enough in a little while, even to you.

MUST GO TO THE PEOPLE

No Question Settled Until the "Court of Last Resort" Has Passed Upon It.

It is reasonably safe to say that no legislative body would pass a Payne-Aldrich tariff bill had the people the power to veto it. On the contrary, congress would revise the tariff in accordance with national rather than special interests.

Moreover, that would be the best thing in the long run for the special interests themselves. Once the people accepted a tariff law, we should hear no more of that troublesome question for a generation, and surely the manufacturers stand in need of protection from agitation and instability quite as much as from foreign competition. So it ought to work out in all things.

Representatives at best can only guess at public opinion and often they mistake a loud noise for the voice of the people, forgetting that "the shallows murmur, but the deeps are dumb." Throughout a generation congress was guessing on the question of a money standard, whether it should be paper, silver or gold, and there was no rest or security. At last, in 1896, the problem had to go squarely to the people, as every problem finally must, and the people promptly gave a decision far more conservative than a timid congress ever had dared to give and at once put an end to all doubt and debate.

All matters of importance soon or late must be submitted to them for final determination. Delay only prolongs the uncertainty. Under the initiative and referendum every law has the direct or tacit indorsement of the public, and thereby gains a stability and force that can be derived from no other source.

No question is settled until the people have settled it.

The New Reciprocity Treaty.

For the first time in more than fifty years the governments of the United States and Canada have been able to prepare a trade agreement that both parties to the negotiation believe will prove acceptable to the people and increase the already great business passing over the border. The attempt to drive the Dominion into the Union has been definitely abandoned. The abrogation of the reciprocity treaty in 1866, the long period of notoriously hostile tariff legislation culminating in the McKinley and Dingley tariff acts, the constant friction over fisheries and boundaries and bonding privileges and alien labor laws—all these have ended in acknowledged defeat. Canada has grown and prospered in spite of them, and Washington has at last had the grace to acknowledge that the Dominion must hereafter be treated as the nearest neighbor and one of the best customers of the republic should have been treated long ago.

It is asserted in some quarters on this side of the boundary that there is an ulterior motive behind the change of attitude of the United States, and that, having discovered that Canada could not be coerced, the political strategists south of the line are now seeking to cajole and bribe her into the Union. That may be the motive, although there is no evidence of it, but anyone who believes that Canada's future depends on tariffs or trade agreements knows nothing of the intense love of country that is developing among the rising generation, the patriotic spirit nothing material can destroy or even shake.—Toronto Globe.

For a Tariff Commission.

The titular leader of the Democratic party in the house is Mr. Clark. The Democrats of the house have organized a central committee—the majority of the ways and means committee for the next congress—to which has been committed the administration of party affairs through the selection of the committees of the house, and who will necessarily have charge of the chief matter of legislation, the tariff. The chairman of this committee is Judge Underwood of Alabama, a man of large experience, sound judgment and high character. Mr. Clark and Judge Underwood after careful consideration have reached the conclusion that a tariff commission, on the lines followed by the pending bill, is a wise, fair, practical measure. In this conclusion they will certainly be sustained by the great body of the Democrats of the country. In acting on it, we believe that they will serve the country, their party and especially their own section.—New York Times.

It [illegible] whether [illegible] the public and the [illegible] man this has no [illegible] yet has there been [illegible] not at least 1 [illegible] made by those who were to profit by it.

Protection [illegible] state that the paper duty shall be retained, that the Canadian agreement shall be rejected.

Was It Gum or Rag?

Representative Murdock, known as the insurgent leader of the house, is said to have fallen sick from chewing gum. We don't believe it. Gum chewing never made anybody sick, but it makes everybody [illegible] It's more likely that the chewing made the well-known Republican ill for there's so much of that in Washington it's easy to catch it. Wonder why they put it on the gum, anyway? Now, if they had reported that Mr. Murdock had the swelling of the feet we could blame it on the gum shoes, for he is well known for soft pedal pursuits, but gum chewing—well, we'll have to weigh that carefully before we swallow it—the story.

Useful Practice.

"Our big old cook has a unique not to say paradoxical way of wiping the cobwebs away from her better half's brain when he comes in with said brain full of cobwebs."

"How does she manage?"

"Says she gives him a bang or two over the head with her kitchen 'spider.'"

PROFIT IN OSTRICH FARMING

Industry in United States Only in Its Infancy, but Promises to Be Successful.

Flagstaff, Ariz.—"Does ostrich farming pay?" This question is asked by almost every one who visits an ostrich farm. When an acre of alfalfa will furnish a home for four birds, with food enough to maintain them; when an ostrich will yield annually one and one-half pounds of feathers, with an average value of $20 a pound, and from thirty-six to ninety eggs, which may be used for incubation, or may furnish food at the rate of three and one-half pounds each if the owner doesn't wish to increase his troop, one may be left to judge as to the profitableness of the industry.

Ostrich farming in the United States is only in its infancy. It has been only twenty-three years since the first American ostrich farm was started.

Harvesting Ostrich Feathers.

The early attempt met with varying degrees of success. The pioneer breeders in this country had to get most of their knowledge from their own experience. In fact, more than half the ostriches now in the United States are the progeny of a single pair owned in Arizona in 1891.

At plucking time the ostriches are driven in from the pasture and placed in a small pen surrounded by a tight board fence five or six feet high. The plucking box is about four feet high, twenty inches wide, and three feet long, opened at one end and closed with a door at the other. An ostrich is caught and a hood placed over its head. An old black stocking makes a very good hood. The hooded bird is very easily handled. It is placed in the plucking box with its head toward the door. The plucker stands behind while removing the feathers. This is necessary, because the ostrich kicks or strikes very hard, but always out in front and never behind.

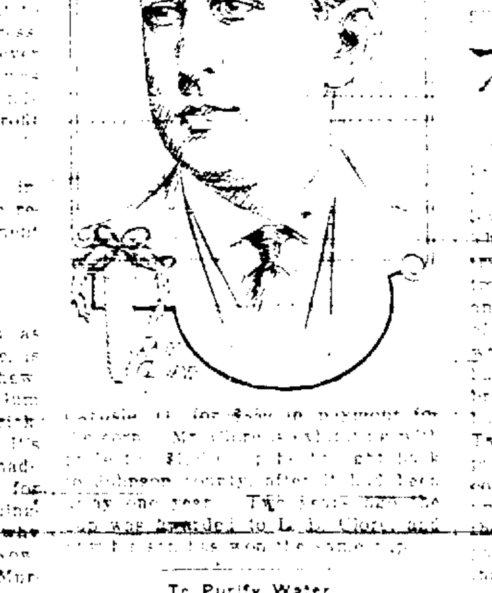
Manufacturers in this country usually request that the feathers be graded as nearly as possible as they are in the London market, where nearly all the feathers of the world are marketed. A London report shows the following classification: White, femia, bayocks, black, drabs, floss, spadones and boos, with numerous subdivisions and grades.

The value of the American feathers depends on the London market. In an American factory they bring 15 per cent. more than the London price plus the freight charges. In October "white primes and blood feathers"—the most valuable—sold in London for $146 per pound. It takes ninety of these feathers to weigh a pound. The "white prime" and "blood feathers" are taken from the males, as well as most of the "white firsts," though occasionally a female bird will have what the feather men call a "first white." The black feathers are plucked from the male bird, and the drab from the female. "Spadones" are chick feathers, the first plucking. "Boos" are tail feathers. "Bayocks" come mostly from the male birds. The shortest drab feathers, which are frequently used in making feather dusters, are worth $1 per pound. An average ostrich will yield one and one-half pounds annually.

THE CHAMPION CORN GROWER

An Indiana Boy Who Sold Ten Ears of the Prize Winning Grain for $360.

Franklin, Ind.—Roy Clore, son of [illegible] [illegible] the Indiana legislature, has sold the ten ears of corn which won the grand sweepstakes at the [illegible] corn show in [illegible] [illegible] Young Clore has received a check from W. N. S[illegible]



[illegible] for $360 in payment for the corn. Mr. Clore [illegible] [illegible] Johnson county, after [illegible] the year. The [illegible] awarded to L. L. Clore, and [illegible] has won the same [illegible]

To Purify Water.

To purify water sprinkle a tablespoonful of pulverized alum into a hogshead of water (the water to be stirred at the same time). It will after a few hours, by precipitating to the bottom the impure particles, so purify the water that it will be found to possess nearly all the freshness and clearness of spring water. A pailful containing four gallons may be purified by a teaspoonful of alum.—National Magazine.

If a man were paid for doing the things he likes to do he would at once begin to want to do something else.

The KITCHEN CABINET

WE MUST express ourselves in order to grow, and in order to reach our destined goal; and we express ourselves only when we try to make things better both in ourselves and in our environment.

Helpful Hints.

When the chimney is burning out, throw a handful of salt into the stove or furnace. A piece of zinc burned in the stove or furnace occasionally will keep the chimney clean of soot.

When troubled with ants use a sprinkling of tartar emetic around where they come in and it will finish their migrations. This is a poison and should never be used where any pet can get it.

When cutting butter from the brick, a nice clean cut can be made by wrapping the blade of the knife with waxed paper.

Matting will look better and wear much longer if it is varnished as soon as it is tacked down. Use a clear varnish and it can then be wiped and kept clean as easily as any varnished floor.

Add a teaspoonful of vinegar to rice while cooking or a teaspoonful of lemon juice and the rice will be white and the grains well separated when done.

Potatoes are better when baked if they are greased with a little lard before baking. They will bake quicker and the skin will peel off as thin as paper.

When cream will not whip, add the white of an egg and beat together.

When suffering with earache, roast a raisin until hot and insert into the ear.

A simple remedy for hiccough is a lump of sugar saturated with vinegar.

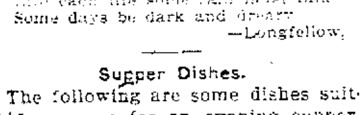
A half of a wooden clothespin will stop the jarring of a window.

Chocolate or cocoa stains will be easily removed if first soaked in cold water, before washing.

When boiling rice or beans, add a little butter to the water and they will not boil over.

This is the time to clean up the back yards and prepare for the spring garden.

Cover the hotbed with muslin and the rain and air can thus do its good work on the plants. Cover on chilly nights.



BE STILL, sad heart and cease repining,
[illegible] each life some rain must fall.
Some days be dark and dreary.
—Longfellow.

Supper Dishes.

The following are some dishes suitable to serve for an evening supper, or they may be used for luncheon dishes:

Savory Oysters.—Clean a pint of oysters, parboil and drain. Melt four tablespoonfuls of butter, add the same amount of flour and stir until well browned. Pour on gradually the oyster liquor and a half a cup of soup stock. Add a few drops of onion juice. Salt, pepper and a teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce and the oysters. Serve on toast or in patty shells or timbale cases.

Russian Patties.—P[illegible], drain and reserve the liquor from a pint of oysters. There should be a half cup of liquor. Make a sauce of three tablespoonfuls of butter, four and a half tablespoonfuls of flour, one-half cup of chicken stock, half a cup of cream and the oyster liquor. When the butter is bubbling hot, add the flour and when well mixed add the other ingredients, add two yolks well beaten, a tablespoonful of horse radish, two tablespoonfuls of [illegible] salt and pepper. Add the oysters [illegible] fill the patty shells.

Stuffed Eggs.—Cut [illegible] hard cooked eggs in halves [illegible] remove the yolks, mash and add [illegible] tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, one teaspoon of vinegar, one-fourth of a teaspoon of mustard, and salt and pepper [illegible] [illegible] melted butter to make the mixture of the right consistency to shape. Make in balls [illegible] [illegible] the whites. Ar[illegible] on a serving dish [illegible] [illegible] of white [illegible] heat.

[illegible]

Nellie Maxwell.

England's Greatest Mine Fire.

[illegible] thousands of pounds were spent in trying to get the flames under control, but [illegible] and consumed some millions of tons [illegible] A wall ten feet [illegible] was built around the [illegible] but the heat [illegible] the masonry and brought it down as fast as it was [illegible] [illegible] 1877 the River Tame overflowed its banks and went pouring down into the mine. No fire could withstand such an immense volume of water [illegible] upon it, and although the flames smoldered for 300 [illegible] they were quenched after having raged for a quarter of a century.—London Tit-Bits.

Merely a Suggestion.

"We are going to have a street fair here next spring," boasted the native.

"It would be more to your credit," rejoined the stranger within the gates, "if you would cut out the street fair and make an effort to have fair streets."

Combination Resting Place.

An adjustable back and ends are features of a combination bed, settee and hammock which an Ohio man has invented for use either in or out of doors.

STONE MOVED BY THE SUN

Immense Mass of Granite in Ohio Cemetery Undergoes Curious Revolutions.

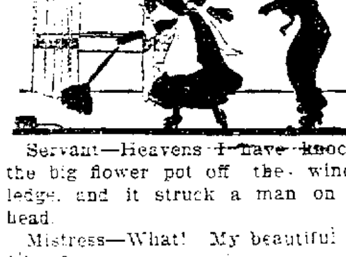
An interesting object is to be seen in a cemetery of Ohio—a large granite stone weighing two tons, in the shape of a ball, which is gradually turning on its axis. During the last five years, so it is said, this ball has turned a fraction over 13 inches. When the ball was placed in position an unpolished spot six inches in diameter was purposely left in the socket of the pedestal whereon it rested. A little later it was noted with astonishment that this spot was turning upward on the south side of the monument. This curious revolution of the polished ball, to lift which would require a large derrick, is supposed to be due to the sun's action, in the following manner: The solar rays heating one side cause the ball to expand to a certain degree whereas the north side, which rests mostly in the shade, does not expand to the same extent, thus causing the ball gradually to shift its position by turning.

WOULD LIE AWAKE ALL NIGHT WITH ITCHING ECZEMA

"Ever since I can remember I was a terrible sufferer of eczema and other irritating skin diseases. I would lie awake all night, and my suffering was intolerable. A scaly humor settled on my back, and being but a child, I naturally scratched it. It was a burning, itching sensation, and utterly intolerable, in fact, it was so that I could not possibly forget about it. It did not take long before it spread to my shoulders and arms, and I was almost covered with a mass of raw flesh on account of my scratching it. I was in such a condition that my hands were tied.

"A number of physicians were called, but it seemed beyond their medical power and knowledge to cure me. Having tried numerous treatments without deriving any benefit from them, I had given myself up to the mercy of my dreadful malady, but I thought I would take the Cuticura treatment as a last resort. Words cannot express my gratitude to the one who created 'The Cuticura Miracles,' as I have named them, for now I feel as if I never suffered from even a pimple. My disease was routed by Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and I shall never cease praising the wonderful merits they contain. I will never be without them, in fact, I can almost dare any skin diseases to attack me so long as I have Cuticura Remedies in the house. I hope that this letter will give other sufferers an idea of how I suffered, and also hope that they will not pass the 'Cuticura Life Saving Station.'" (Signed) C. Louis Green, 920 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 29, 1910.

STRIKING PEOPLE DIFFERENTLY.



Servant—Heavens! I have knocked the big flower pot off the window ledge, and it struck a man on the head.

Mistress—What! My beautiful majolica?

Warned.

A serious-minded New Yorker, who, because of his dignified outlook on life, has sent his son, aged twelve, to a particularly strict and proper boarding school in New England, unexpectedly visited the school last week. Ascertaining the location of his young hopeful's room, he climbed the four flights of stairs necessary to reach it—and entered. On a mammoth placard suspended from a steel engraving of "Washington and Generals" presented to the youth as a Christmas gift by his admiring parents was the cheerful sentiment:

"Don't spit on the ceiling. We have [illegible] ladder."

No Apparent Reason.

[illegible] you and I know there was money used in electing Lo[illegible] How much did it cost him? You [illegible] tell me, for I'm going [illegible]

[illegible] What makes you think [illegible]?

[illegible] he [illegible]

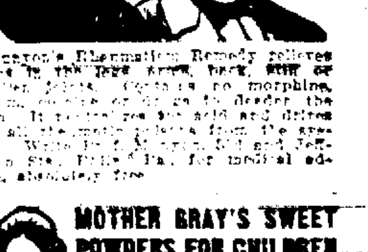
All Depends.

What [illegible] about a statesman [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

RHEUMATISM



Munyon's Rheumatism Remedy relieves pains in the legs, arms, back, stiff or swollen joints. Contains no morphine, opium, cocaine or drugs to deaden the pain. It neutralizes the acid and drives out all rheumatic poisons from the system. Write Prof. Munyon, 53d and Jefferson Sts., Phila., Pa., for medical advice, absolutely free.

MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN

Relieve Feverishness, Constipation, Colds and correct disorders of the stomach and bowels. Used by Mothers for [illegible] years. At all Druggists 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

REMEMBER PISO'S for COUGHS & COLDS

MAR 1911

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Gazette.

WELLSBORO, PA.

THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1911.

FRANK CONEVERY, - Editor and Proprietor

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The following named persons are announced as candidates for the offices specified below, subject to the decision of the Democratic voters of Tioga county at the primary election:

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
FREEMAN H. SMITH, Knoxville.
WILLIAM W. TATE, Wellsboro.

COUNTY AUDITOR,
W. J. BATES, Knoxville.
OTIS H. DAVIS, Wellsboro.

The following named persons are announced as candidates for the offices specified below, subject to the decision of the Republican voters of Tioga county at the primary election:

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
HENRY H. COOPER, Chatham.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
LUEL J. ROBERTS, Clymer.
OTIS H. EVANS, Wellsboro.
WALTER E. URELL, Tioga.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
ERNEST H. GREEN, Wellsboro.

COUNTY AUDITOR,
RAY C. LONGBOTHUM, Mansfield.

If the real purpose of the military and naval activity of the United States as provoked by the revolution in Mexico is to show Japan what we can do if the occasion should ever arise, it is certainly achieving its purpose. It comes high to show off, but then there are occasions when the grand stand play is the best move.

The indictment of nine men at Chicago who are prominent in business and public affairs, on a charge of conspiring to grab 10,000 acres of Alaskan coal lands valued at $100,000 an acre, is one of the direct results of the exposure of conditions in that territory growing out of the Ballinger-Pinchot-Glavis controversy with which the country is so familiar. The defendants in this case consist of a former railroad president, several bankers, brokers and financiers.

Those committees of Senate and House that were inclined to look upon the visitation of women last week as a huge joke were not long in discovering that it was a matter of seriousness all the way through. The women have shown by their arguments that they must be reckoned with. They are not asking for suffrage as a joke—they are intensely in earnest and will be heard from with increasing force, not only in this State but throughout the Union.

If all the salary increases and additional public berths asked for by bills already submitted to this State Legislature were granted, the annual amount taken from the State Treasury for those two purposes would be not less than $2,500,000 in excess of what the laws up to this time have allowed yearly for the pay-roll of the Commonwealth. The State Constitution says: "No law shall extend the term of any public officer, or increase or diminish his salary or emoluments, after his election or appointment."

Congressman A. Mitchell Palmer, in a statement given out at Washington last Friday, defends the validity of his election as Democratic National Committeeman, as well as that of George W. Guthrie as State Chairman. He declares that there is no question of the legality of the election by the committee on reorganization, and expresses confidence that the action will be sustained. Mr. Palmer voices popular Democratic sentiment when he says the object of the reorganization was not for the perpetuation of the old leaders' power, but was "to begin a new deal all around." He feels satisfied that a majority of the Democratic voters of Pennsylvania are heart and soul in the movement to rebuild the party on a substantial foundation, and that only a few dissatisfied leaders will balk and probably get out of the party.

A GROWING POLITICAL FIGURE.

Rapid Rise of Congressman Wilson in Councils of Democratic Party.

The Pittsburg Post in a recent issue printed the following editorial on William B. Wilson, Congressman from this district:

"The rapid rise of William B. Wilson in the councils of the Democratic party has occasioned considerable comment among those who remember him only as an official in the United Mine Workers of America. Democrats are pleased with the prominence he has attained and are speculating as to his future. His rise in politics is worth more than passing notice. Mr. Wilson has been elected three consecutive times in what was long regarded as an impregnable Republican district, a stalwart stronghold, which never held out more than a faint hope to Democratic aspirations. He has transformed that bothed of Republicanism into a practically certain Democratic district, and has emphatically disrupted the standpat machine that always looked upon the district as its own assured property. Herein lies the secret of [illegible] popularity. [illegible] gave the Fifteenth district was not for the perpetuation of the old leaders' power, but was "to begin a new deal all around." He feels satisfied that a majority of the Democratic voters of Pennsylvania are heart and soul in the movement to rebuild the party on a substantial foundation, and that only a few dissatisfied leaders will balk and probably get out of the party.

trict was looked upon by the Republican machine as a plum to be passed around in rotation among the faithful in Tioga, Potter, Clinton and Lycoming counties, and it was the greed of the latter county that broke the rule of precedent. The 'time-honored custom' was to allow each county in order two terms. This arrangement was continued many years until Lycoming county developed a boss who presumed to dictate to the three other counties, and who succeeded for a time. We refer to Elias Deemer, banker and retired lumberman of Williamsport, who fractured the two-term rule and succeeded in going to Congress three times. When he reached for a fourth term all four counties revolted, he was overwhelmed by William B. Wilson, and the district has been Democratic ever since, Mr. Wilson having been elected three times. Each time his majority has been larger, attesting the growth of his popularity.

"Mr. Wilson has made a most capable representative, and his value is growing with his service. He has added one more to the Pennsylvania Democratic delegation, which is now regarded as permanent, and he is entitled to the confidence of all those who are so earnestly striving for a reorganization of the Democratic party in the State. In Mr. Wilson they will find a wise counsellor as well as a willing and able assistant."

GATES OF BIG DAM RAISED.

Largest Reservoir in America Will Irrigate 250,000 Acres.

Phoenix, Ariz. — Col. Theodore Roosevelt, standing on the top of the dam, which bears his name, pressed an electric button that set in motion a mass of grinding machinery, which in turn raised three of the six massive gates weighing 10,000 pounds apiece.

The motors which raise the gates had hardly begun to turn before three raging torrents of water came rushing through the three openings at different levels down the Salt River Valley, where, after flowing fully sixty miles, it will be used in the irrigation of about 250,000 acres of land.

The dam has been about five years in building. The foundation was surveyed May 13, 1904. The first stone was laid Sept. 20, 1906, and the last stone was placed in position in the parapet walls Feb. 6, 1911. The structure is the largest storage dam in the United States, and, with one exception, the largest in the world. It is exceeded in size only by the Assouan dam on the River Nile.

There are 336,000 cubic yards of masonry in the dam, according to the records of the Reclamation Service, and 340,000 barrels of cement, manufactured from material found in the vicinity, were used in its building. The structure is of sandstone and cement and rises 284 feet above the river. It is 1,080 feet long on top and 170 feet thick at its base. Running along the top, which is the length of about two city blocks, is a roadway 20 feet wide.

The dam forms a reservoir twenty-five miles long, and more than 200 feet deep. Its capacity is approximately 56,628,000,000 cubic feet, or, according to the Reclamation Service, enough water to submerge the State of Delaware a foot deep.

The Salt Lake Valley, which the water will irrigate, it is said, will become one of the richest agricultural valleys in the world. Crops can be raised twelve months in the year. It is estimated by C. J. Blanchard, statistician for the Reclamation Service, that one full crop from this valley will equal more than the entire cost of the irrigation works. He declared that land that was not worth one cent per acre before the project was built, has since its completion, risen in value from $100 to $1,000 an acre.

The six massive gates of iron, which will control the outlet of the waters of the dam, each weighs 10,000 pounds. They measure 4 feet 9 inches wide by 10 feet high. They are divided into three "regular" and three "emergency" gates. The latter are to be used only in cases of extreme floods.

—The original town of Roosevelt, which was built by the people who went to the dam to work, now lies under about 220 feet of water. Its successor has been built higher upon the mountain slope.

The Government road, which it was necessary to build before work on the dam could be begun, was guarded for every mile of its length to provide against any possible mishap. It was cut for a greater part of its length out of solid rock, at an expense of $500,000, to provide a means of conveying material to the dam during construction. It traverses a rugged mountain range and for many miles follows winding curves along steep cliffs, and is one of the most picturesque highways in America.

BAN ON POST CARD DUNS.

Won't Be Transmitted in Mails—Collection Agencies Hit.

Washington, D. C.—Postal cards to debtors demanding payment or containing threats hereafter will not be transmitted through the mails on the ground that others are likely to see them.

Postmaster-General Hitchcock issued an order notifying all postmasters to return to the senders any post cards or postal cards which mention debts. The department has no authority to exclude them from the mails, but can refuse to transmit them to their destinations.

Workmen Dig Up $1,400.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Workmen making alterations in the Sub-Treasury found beneath the flooring $1,400 that had been lost for three years. The money was in $100 bills and was still dated and covered with dust. The notes were turned over to the Government by the contractor.

Sunday Baseball Plan Defeated.

Albany, N. Y.—After a long debate the Assembly defeated by 65 ayes to 73 noes the bill of Assemblyman McGrath to legalize Sunday baseball by amateurs.

AGAINST CORPORATIONS.

Supreme Court Decides That They Must Pay the Government Tax.

Washington, D. C.—The Government won a great victory when the Supreme Court handed down a unanimous decision affirming the constitutionality of the corporation tax law. This unity of opinion is a strong tribute to Solicitor General Lehmann, who handled the case on re-argument. It also indicates clearly that in ordering the case to re-argument while vacancies still existed on the Supreme bench the court was actuated, not by any division among its members, but by the feeling that a case of this importance should be settled once and for all by a full court. When re-argument was ordered six members of the present court were on the bench, and as they all concur in the decision handed down by Justice Day they would have constituted in themselves a majority in favor of sustaining the Circuit Courts.

The victory of the Administration, which was sponsor for the corporation tax amendment to the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill, is as sweeping as it is unanimous. Every constitutional objection to the measure is set aside in short order. Public service corporations—specifically the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company of New York—are held to be within the scope of the statute in spite of their quasi-public nature.

Likewise the refusal of the Administration, on advice from Attorney General Wickersham—in estimating the net profit of corporations to exempt returns on municipal and State bonds in the possession of the corporation is sustained without equivocation. It is explained on this point that the inclusion of the income from bonds, admittedly not in themselves subject to taxation, is defensible on the ground that this income—as part of the net income of the corporation—is not taxed in itself, but is taken as part of a measure of the excise tax to be levied upon the concern for the privilege of doing business in a corporate capacity.

The decision applied to a long list of particular cases, many of them of minor importance. Only in three small ones did the court reverse the lower courts on their rulings in favor of the Government. These reverses will affect only an inconsiderable part of the revenue derived from the tax.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue was naturally highly elated at the outcome of the case, though it was not surprised at the decision. Commissioner Cabell has always believed the levy would be sustained and he has gone on with the work of collecting the tax regardless of the protests filed. So far he has collected $27,550,000 from the tax and this sum is daily being increased.

DEMAND THEIR LIBERTY.

Mexican Government Must Prove of American Prisoners Legal Arrest.

Washington, D. C.—The State Department sent to Mr. de la Barra, the Mexican Ambassador, a demand for the release of Edwin M. Blatt of Pittsburg, Pa., and Lawrence F. Converse of Glendora, Cal. The State Department alleges the men were arrested on American soil. At the time they were made prisoners, Feb. 22, the Mexicans said they were taken on Mexican soil and would be given a fair trial.

The case has been investigated by the Department of Justice as well as by the State Department. Agents of both say the men were undoubtedly arrested on the American side of the boundary.

It remains for the Mexican authorities to prove that the scene of the entire procedure has been within the jurisdiction of Mexico or to set the men, who were taken to Juarez, at liberty.

According to the Mexican Embassy the men were arrested on a strip of land along the Rio Grande which is disputed territory. Mexico claims the land and so does the United States. After Mexico had made the arrests and the State Department had made inquiries concerning it, Minister of Foreign Affairs Enrique Creel and the Mexican member of the International Boundary Commission, Brig. Gen. Anson Miles, insists it is American soil.

The State Department's note demands the return of the two men. It is not an ultimatum, but is a strong demand. Many construed the letter as an ultimatum, on the theory that it was backed up by the 20,000 troops at Mexico's gates.

Blatt is twenty-one years of age, the son of Peter Blatt, a wagon maker, and left Pittsburg six months ago for Texas on account of his health. He is said to have served in the Texas Rangers.

Converse is a son of C. H. Converse, a lawyer. He is a nephew of Capt. G. L. Converse, U. S. A., retired, and a cousin of Second Lieut. G. L. Converse, Jr., Fourteenth U. S. Cavalry. Converse acted as a courier for Pascual Orozco, who tried to capture Juarez on Feb. 7. At that time he was on the El Paso side of the river and unable to take part in the fight. Converse, who had been instructor at a military school at Los Angeles, served in the Texas National Guard before joining the insurrection.

According to affidavits submitted in behalf of Blatt and Converse, they applied for a meal at a Texas plantation; and after eating it built a fire and were sitting by it when three Mexicans made them prisoners, tied their hands and took them into Mexico. The Mexicans, who allege the arrests were made on Mexican soil, say the men were armed at the time.

DEATH FROM SHOCK.

Wife of Cashier Dies on Receiving News of Bank Robbery.

Rochester, N. Y.—The safe in the bank of the Rushville Banking Company, at Rushville, west of Geneva, was blown open by yeggmen.

It was completely wrecked and its contents, estimated at $6,000, stolen.

Mrs. W. I. Jones, wife of the cashier of the bank, who had been ill, died from shock when she heard of the robbery.

From French Hill.

French Hill, March 22.—Late reports from the Williamsport Hospital concerning the condition of Raymond Leary, of this place, who is suffering from a fractured skull, are not favorable for his recovery. It is earnestly hoped that he will recover sufficiently to be able to tell how the accident occurred, about which there now appears to be much mystery.

Alonzo Shaff will move his family into the P. Westhouse on Losey creek and will work for Stephen Shaff this season.

The parties in this section who recently received boys from the Farm School in New York do not appear very well satisfied with them and expect now to return them to that institution soon.

Maple sugar making came to a standstill quite suddenly last Wednesday night when the thermometer went to the zero mark and has continued very cold since.

Rev. B. E. Eggleston, of Sunderlinville, visited his sister, Mrs. A. D. Shaff, last week. During his stay here he gave us some good talks at the schoolhouse.

Lee Cummings has rented the Freeman Shaff farm and will move on it April 1st. Mr. Shaff will work for John Shipman in Farmington this season.

Great Clubbing Offer.

The Gazette has just completed arrangements with the National Democratic Chairman, Norman E. Mack, publisher of the National Monthly, whereby it can for a limited time offer a year's subscription to that high-class monthly publication with all renewals to the Gazette and all new subscribers to same at the rate of of $1.50 for both, cash in advance.

As you probably know the National Monthly is one of the highest class magazines published in the United States, beautifully illustrated and printed on fine paper and with handsome multi-colored covers.

—Mrs. John Davis, an aged and well-known resident of Westfield, died at her home in that borough last Friday evening, death resulting from acute pneumonia after an illness of a few days. She is survived by her daughter, Mrs. William A. Ritter, with whom she had lived since the death of her husband. Mrs. Davis was highly esteemed and greatly respected by all who knew her. The funeral was held Monday morning at 10 o'clock and was very largely attended.

—The Troy Creamery Company has been awarded their third successive contract for butter to be used in the United States Navy. This year the contract calls for 162,000 pounds of butter to be made between May 15th and August 15th. It will be packed in hermatically sealed tin cans holding three pounds each. Teeter & Moore, of Roma, Bradford county, were awarded a similar contract for 108,000 pounds.

—Mrs. Ephriam Boyce, of Hammond, gave birth to a boy one day last week that weighed one and a half pounds.

Rooms to Rent.

CONVENIENT LIVING ROOMS over the Bernkopf grocery and the "Sugar Bowl," in the Murray block. Call on or address,
CULIN B. CLARK,
March 16, 1911. Wellsboro, Pa.

Eggs for Hatching.

FROM heavy winter-laying strain of single-comb White Leghorns. One dollar per setting of fifteen. ARTHUR W. SPENCER,
7 McIlroy St., Wellsboro, Pa.
March 16, 1911-3t.

Good Property for Sale.

THE property of the late S. H. Wetmore, near the depot in Wellsboro, with house, three large gardens, barn and driven well of good water, is offered for sale. Address,
F. B. WETMORE,
Haas Ave., East Sunbury, Pa.

Houses for Sale or Rent.

THREE HOUSES FOR SALE OR RENT. One on Charleston street and two on Tioga street. Good cellars, city water and sewage. Garden with each house. Possession given April 1st.
JOHN LYNCH.
Wellsboro, Pa., March 9, 1911-2t.

For Sale or Exchange.

A RAMBLER TOURING CAR, in good condition, is offered in exchange for a Runabout Maxwell, or a Ford preferred. Call on or address,
W. T. WILKINSON,
Farmers' Hotel, Wellsboro, Pa.
March 9, 1911-tf.

Farm for Sale.

SITUATED in Delmar township, four miles west of Wellsboro, formerly known as the Avery farm but later as "Fairview Farm," containing about 50 acres, with fine dwelling house, two barns, one 32x44 with basement, one 30x40, large apple orchard, small fruits in abundance with good water.

Also, another small farm, a part of what is known as the John Lynch place, which also has a one dwelling house and abundance of fruit.

Will sell one or both, as they are side by side.

I also have some farm implements and wagons which I will sell cheap.

Terms easy, possession given at once. For further particulars address,
R. L. WILSON,
Feb 23-10t. Box 23, Ansonia, Pa.

E. B. POND
PAINTING AND PAPERING
Cor. Crafton & Water Streets
WELLSBORO, PA.

W. H. BOSTWICK
PAINTER AND PAPER HANGER
81 Pearl St., Wellsboro.
Sample Books from which to select the latest patterns in wall paper.

They Came To-day—More New Wooltex Suits and Coats

EVERAL new Wooltex Suits and Coats have just been unpacked. There's a hint of Paris in many of these new and beautiful garments.

Look at the magazines. See what they say about the coming fashions. You'll find that's how Wooltex garments are made.

Fancy buttons and odd fastenings are features of both jackets for suits and full length coats.

Choose your Wooltex garments now and know the style's correct and fabrics and tailoring guaranteed for two full seasons.

Wooltex — THE H. BLACK COMPANY DESIGNERS AND MAKERS CLEVELAND
This label on every Wooltex garment

BERNKOPFS
The Store That Sells Wooltex

SAVE ½ ROOFING EXPENSE

Veribest Rubber Roofing

Quickly laid, durable almost everlasting, spark and fire-brand proof, insurance companies make the same rate on it as on metal or slate, always pliable like rubber, sold under guarantee and if not satisfactory, goods can be returned and money refunded.

VERIBEST RUBBER ROOFING,

the highest grade of RUBBER ROOFING on the market at a REASONABLE PRICE. This brand of Roofing is sold under an

ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE

furnished by the manufacturers. Ask us about this Roofing. A car load has just been received and we are prepared to quote you attractive prices.

HARKNESS & BORDEN,
WELLSBORO, PA.

YOUR RUNNING EXPENSES

for living will be much less if you buy your meats at Luther Yahn's. We are not exorbitant in our prices, and you always get the choicest Meats, Poultry, Game and Fish that can be procured. We are good judges of meats and know how to cut and trim them for your table to suit the most critical at

LUTHER YAHN'S
Opposite Coles House Block
WALN ST., WELLSBORO, PA.

GREAT BARGAINS

I have a few good numbers left in Ladies' and Misses' Suits and Coats which I will close out at very low prices. They are all this season's garments of good quality and good style and are great bargains. Call and be convinced.

LOUISE MARCH
79 MAIN STREET

For Rent.

A HOUSE CENTRALLY LOCATED. Suitable for small family. Inquire of
DR. L. A. LYON,
March 16, 1911 37 Pearl St., Wellsboro, Pa.

INSURANCE

THE LARGEST AND THE OLDEST AMERICAN & EUROPEAN COMPANIES

IT COSTS NO MORE TO BE PROTECTED BY THE BEST

L. H. KLOCK
RELIABLE INSURANCE. WELLSBORO, PA.

Get Ready For Spring

RUGS, CARPETS, CURTAINS, MATTINGS, LINOLEUMS, OIL CLOTHS.

All sizes, colors and makes at prices astonishingly low will be shown at our store throughout the Spring season.

Our general Furniture line in odd pieces for Bedroom, Dining Room and Kitchen is complete. Bedroom Suits, Parlor Suits, Dining Tables and Chairs, Buffets, Sideboards, China Closets, Couches, Book Cases, Iron Beds, Springs, Mattresses, Pillows and Rockers of all sizes, styles and finish. We also handle the celebrated Boon Kitchen Cabinets, which we would be glad to show you. It is the greatest labor saving device the housewife can have. A fine line of Go-Carts and Baby Carriages.

HORAM'S FURNITURE STORE
37 MAIN STREET, WELLSBORO, PA.
UNDERTAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

The Season When Sap Begins to Start Up Will Soon Be Here

A LARGE AND NEW STOCK OF

SAP BUCKETS,
SPOUTS,
SYRUP CANS
AND BOILING PANS
JUST RECEIVED.

Roberts Hardware Co.
Next Door to the First National Bank.

The Best Shoe Values To Be Had Anywhere at Any Time

Extra attention all along the line, from buying strictly only High Grade Footwear to seeing that you receive the shoes best adapted to your need. We give you the perfect fit, which means comfort and long life to the shoes. Our stock contains a great variety of shapes, each having advantages not to be found in stores carrying just ordinary shoes.

Because of our many years experience we are better prepared to meet your shoe necessities.

SMITHS' SHOE STORE

The Gazette AND THE Thrice-a-Week World, ONLY $2.00 PER YEAR, CASH IN ADVANCE.

Subscribers must pay all arrearages for the GAZETTE at the rate of $1.50 before taking advantage of this offer.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

Hot Water Bottle is Indispensible in Every Home

¶ Heat is nature's cure for pain and when promptly applied often prevents serious ills. There is no other means of getting the heat where wanted than by means of a HOT WATER BOTTLE.

¶ Our goods are fresh made from pure para rubber and are the finest obtainable. Give them a trial. We are sure to please you.

...RNER DRUG STORE - - - FAY F. HOWD

...PSIA AND INDIGESTION

...SE FOES OF MANKIND

...Destroyed by Rexall ...yspepsia Tablets

...e you stomach trouble? ...try this celebrated Rex... ...emedy on our positive ...ntee. We know it will ... you. Why suffer?

...L. BLATCHLEY

THE REXALL STORE

CAR LOAD

...hampion Wagons

ALL SIZES

...se Wagons will be sold at ...es and terms to suit you

...VO SECOND-HAND CHAMPIONS AT A BARGAIN

COME AND SEE

...eo. M. Spalding

Local Notices.

...ENS WANTED.—The highest ...price, spot cash, will be paid ...kens at Yahn's market on ...reet, nearly opposite Coles ...ock.—Jan. 19-tf.

...d and the New Born King," ...ill be shown at Dreamland ...day, matinee and evening, is ...l of accurate representation. ...s the search of Herod for the ...n King, and details the flight ...pt to escape his jealous rage. ... scene, "The Repose In ...is a..., pure and simple, and ...ain engraved in the memory ... person fortunate enough to ...

...ack our opinion that the ...Cigar is the best cigar in the ...r 5 cents. Why? Because it ...in an ideal sanitary factory, ...iller is straight, clear, long, ...na tobacco, absolutely free ...ficial flavoring. The Wapsie ...o the customer with the dis... ...derstanding that if it is in ... disappointing we will return ...5c by return mail, upon the ...f his written complaint.

SKELTON & PEAKE, ..., 1911-tf. Wellsboro, Pa.

...ogram for Howe's moving ... to-morrow evening will in... ... ride on a dirigible balloon ...itzerland; another on the ...motor boat in the world, the ...which are presented with a ...of realism that amounts to a ...rience. Then there are jour... ...rough Indo-China and the ... De L'Ardeche in France. ...e shown in all the glorious ...nature on perfect days. Still ...eatures comprise a ramble ...London; launching the White ...er "Olympic," the largest ...oat; dissolving portraits of ...nt Americans; a dangerous ...loodless bull fight; sensation... ...s of dynamiting buildings in ... etc.

... in a basket suspended in the ... waves tossing a boat beneath ...he experience promised those ...vel with Lyman H. Howe at ...itorium to-morrow evening. ...ure is entitled "Landing Pas... ... at Tunis." The passengers ...g transferred from a great ...teamer to small boats, in ...hey are to be rowed to the ...t the time the scenes were ... a storm was raging, and the ... the Italian steamship com... ...re called to a greater distance ... shore than usual to protect ...nship from going aground in ...y sea. The women and chil... ...sengers become frightened by ...hod of transfer to small boats, ...r cries, the rough assurances ...ilors, the battle between the ...he oars and the great waves, ...opportunity for realism that ...ng.

... is a hint to poultrymen that ...st them a cent: Take your ...d eggs, just as they come ...e nest, and dip them in ice ...r as cold water as you have ... and let them become chilled. ... process closes the pores ...ell and prevents decay. Eggs ...ted will keep fresh for a long ...er ordinary conditions.

The Gazette.

THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1911.

New Advertisements.

Rooms to Rent—Evans Clothing Co.
House Furnishings—Max Bernkopf & Bro.
The Best Shoe Values—Smith's Shoe Store.
Annual Financial Statement—County Commissioners.
New Styles in Spring Suits and Coats—Max Bernkopf & Bro.

Late Local Brevities.

—"The Climax" will be here April 6th.

—Fred Potter, of Elmira, was a visitor in town Monday.

—Mrs. J. E. French is visiting relatives at Jersey Shore.

—Mrs. George Westbrook is visiting relatives in Farmington.

—A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Boughtin last Friday.

—W. E. Davis, of Lawrenceville, had business in town last Saturday.

—Raymond Smith is home from Conway Hall for the Easter vacation.

—Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Field visited relatives at Niagara Falls last week.

—W. S. Mackey visited his daughters at Hornell and Elmira last week.

—E. R. Copp, of Nelson, was a business visitor at the county seat Monday.

—Frances Bodine is home from Lafayette College for the Easter vacation.

—Howe's moving pictures to-morrow evening for the benefit of the band.

—"Herod and the New Born King" at Dreamland, Saturday matinee and evening.

—Dana Campbell, an employe on the Central, has moved his family to Corning.

—Mrs. A. G. Koelble, of New York, is visiting her mother, Mrs. William O'Connor.

—Mrs. L. R. Horton entertained a company at "five hundred" Tuesday afternoon.

—J. Dockstader, of Charleston, has purchased the Harmon property on East avenue.

—Miss Vivian Fischler left this morning for a visit with relatives at Williamsport.

—Last Thursday was the coldest March in ten years, according to local weather prophets.

—A marriage license was issued Monday in Williamsport for a man of 96 to wed a girl of 19.

—Clarence E. Locey has purchased the John Lester farm in Charleston. Consideration, $7,000.

—The stock of goods in the S. L. Dengle store in Delmar was sold at sheriff's sale Monday.

—Prothonotary E. J. Catlin is in Scranton this week attending the United States Court as a juror.

—Walter Ackley, of Lockport, N. Y., is visiting at the home of his mother, Mrs. Royal A. Wheeler.

—Miss Mildred Spalding entertained a company of lady friends at a card party last Wednesday afternoon.

—Dr. J. P. Longwell was confined to the house several days last week, suffering from an attack of quinsy.

—Miss Glenora Wise has gone to Horseheads, N. Y., where she has secured a position in a millinery store.

—Leon Buckley, of Elmira, has accepted a position as stenographer with the law firm of Dunsmore & Edwards.

—Mr. and Mrs. Uri French, of Elmira, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Conevery the first of the week.

—Mrs. H. L. Bloom and daughter attended the funeral of the late William Whittaker at Covington on Tuesday.

—L. G. Stoddard, editor of the Elkland Journal, moved his household goods from this place to Elkland last week.

—Mrs. Lillian Staub returned last week from an extended visit with relatives at Newark, N. J., her former home.

—Jasper Slingerland will move his family next month to Westfield, where he will be employed at the new condensery.

—Rev. Northey Jones, of Christ's church, of Williamsport, will hold services at St. Paul's church this evening.

—John Corran, of Buffalo, an engineer on the Lehigh Valley railroad, is visiting at the home of his sister, Mrs. H. J. Eaton.

—Bert Perry and Miss Flossie Mosher, both of Little Marsh, were married in this borough last Saturday by Justice O. H. Davis.

—Samuel A. Clemans and Ida L. VanWoert, both of Charleston, were married in Wellsboro yesterday by Justice O. H. Davis.

—Daily weather reports are now received at the local office of the Western Union and are posted in the show window of Evans Bros.' ... more.

—Richard Sattarly, of Galeton, formerly of Wellsboro, has bought a barber shop at Batavia, N. Y., and will move his family to that place.

—The young ladies' basket ball team of this place has booked a game with the ladies' team of Bath, N. Y., at the skating rink next Saturday evening.

—Max Leutner, of Tioga, was a business visitor in town yesterday. Mr. Leutner is well-known as a baker and was a former resident of Wellsboro.

—Rev. Father O'Toole attended the Laymen's banquet at the Methodist church Monday evening and delivered an address on "Christian Brotherhood."

—Sheriff and Mrs. L. D. Goodspeed entertained a large company of friends at a card party last Friday evening. The St. Patrick day colors prevailed in the decorations.

—Knoxville is to have a national bank. It will be known as the First National Bank of Knoxville, with A. B. Hitchcock as president and Charles H. Lugg as cashier.

—Dr. Portus Baxter, of Roundup, Montana, is visiting his mother, Mrs. Harry Baxter, at Nelson. Dr. Baxter will be remembered in Wellsboro as the eldest son of former Sheriff Harry Baxter.

—Miss Alice Swartout, of Corning, formerly of Wellsboro, was awarded $1,200 in the damage suit against the New York Central, charged with causing the death of her father through alleged negligence.

—Last Friday evening a picked team from this borough visited Sabinsville, where they were defeated by the basket ball team of that place by a score of 17 to 12. A return game will be played here soon.

—All sons of veterans of the Civil War residing in Wellsboro and immediate vicinity are requested to meet at Grand Army Hall on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock for the purpose of organizing a camp of Sons of Veterans.

—Mrs. Margaret Jenkins, matron at the Dixie Hospital, Hampton, Va., who has been ill for several months past, was brought here last Thursday evening by Dr. Esther Morgan, of Dixie Hospital, and taken to the home of her sister, Mrs. William MacNulty, on Bacon street.

—The Committee on Permanent Certificates will meet in the High School building at Wellsboro on Friday and Saturday, April 7th and 8th, to examine teachers who are applicants for such certificates. The examination will begin on Friday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock.

—Joseph Lewis, formerly of Wellsboro, and Mrs. Mary Bell, formerly of Knoxville, both now of Camden, Georgia, were married on March 13th at that place. Mr. Lewis will be remembered as a former bookkeeper for J. L. Robb & Sons. His bride has been teaching school at Camden.

—The basket ball game at the rink last Friday evening between Galeton and Wellsboro attracted a fair-sized crowd. The home team defeated the visitors by a score of 20 to 12. The tactics employed at several periods of the game were of the "rough house" order. The band netted about $30.

—Monday morning ex-City Engineer J. L. Fisher, of Williamsport, arrived in town with a surveying corps and immediately "got busy" in running a line over the route of the proposed trolley road of the Tioga Traction Company between this borough and Mansfield. Further developments are anxiously awaited.

—Engineer and Mrs. Samuel F. Dunn were given a pleasant surprise party at their home on Cone street last Saturday evening by neighbors and friends. It was a very enjoyable affair. Owing to the recent change in the schedule of freight trains on the Central, Mr. and Mrs. Dunn will soon move to Corning to reside.

—Announcement was made from Washington, D. C., Monday afternoon, of the census of Wellsboro by wards. The First ward has a population of 1,694, and the Second ward 1,459. Total population, 3,153. During the past ten years both wards have made slight gains, the First an increase of 80 and the Second 149.

—A Jersey Shore correspondent says: "John Vandergrift and Miss Louise Scott, of Wellsboro, were married at the home of the former's sister, Mrs. C. H. Decker, on Allegheny street, on Saturday. Rev. Charles Flickinger, of St. John's Lutheran church, performed the ceremony, after which a supper was served. Mr. and Mrs. Vandergrift will make their future home on a farm near Wellsboro."

—The bill introduced by Hon. Henry T. Wilson, of Big Run, Jefferson county, formerly of Wellsboro, in the Legislature at Harrisburg, providing for a license fee of $500 from the fraternal organizations maintaining a sideboard for the benefit of their members, is not meeting with much favor among the members of the different organizations affected by the ... club members contending that the bill is framed in the interest of the licensed liquor dealers and is for the purpose of putting the fraternal clubs out of business.

—The regular monthly meeting of the Woman Suffrage Club will be held at the court house next Saturday evening, to which all women are invited. The following is the program for the evening: Paper, prepared by Major G. W. Merrick, on "The Laws Pertaining to Married Women in Pennsylvania," read by Mrs. H. E. Raesly; suffrage notes, Miss Ella Merrick; an informal talk, reviewing a lecture given in Washington by Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, on the English methods, Mrs. W. W. Miller. "Let us have the faith that right makes might, and in that faith, let us, to the end, dare to do our duty as we understand it."

Death of Jacob Brodhead.

Jacob Brodhead, aged 86 years, one of Wellsboro's oldest and best known residents, died at his home on West avenue Tuesday afternoon at 4:45 o'clock. Mr. Brodhead had been in feeble health for some time but was able to be up and about until within a few days. The immediate cause of his death was senile debility, proceeding from the infirmities of old age.

Mr. Brodhead was born near Owego, N. Y. He had been a resident of Wellsboro for over 40 years and was well-known in this section of the county. In his younger days he was a great traveler, of which much could be said and written. He spent several years in Australia, California and the Black Hills during the gold mining fever. He conducted a billard room in this borough for some time and later purchased a small general store at Blackwells, where he remained several years.

The deceased is survived by his widow, who is seriously ill, and one son, Daniel Brodhead, of Indianapolis, Ind.

LATER.—Mrs. Brodhead died last evening about 6 o'clock. She was about 75 years of age. A double funeral will probably be held from the home on Friday or Saturday afternoon.

We Can Make Yours a Dustless House

THE THURMAN ELECTRIC VACUUM CLEANER

does the house cleaning as no other machine of its size on the market can do. It covers every branch of house cleaning thoroughly, cleans and renovates all carpets, rugs, ceilings, mattresses and upholstered furniture.

This Vacuum Cleaner not merely takes up the loose surface dirt but gets it all, making the house thoroughly sanitary.

TERMS:—50 cents per hour; minimum charge, $1.00. Leave orders at Deane's Studio or call 114L, Bell Phone. DEANE & SMITH.

Wellsboro, Pa., March 16, 1911.

Rooms to Rent.

ONE OR THREE ROOMS, over Fischler's bookstore. Enquire of Evans Clothing Co., 75 Main St., Wellsboro, Pa.

BANQUET AND BALL.

Chrysanthemum Club, of Liberty, Holds Enjoyable Gathering.

Liberty, March 22.—The Chrysanthemum Club of this place held its annual banquet in Miller's Hall on Friday evening, March 10th. The club, which is composed of 26 young ladies, spared no trouble or money in making it one of the largest and most successful banquets ever held in the borough.

The president, Mrs. Fred B. Miller, with the co-operation and harmonious efforts of the other officers and members had something interesting in the way of amusement for every minute of the evening. The young ladies spent nearly a week previous to the time of the banquet preparing the spacious hall, and the artistic arrangements and elaborate decorations brought forth worthy comments from many of the invited guests.

The first hour and half was spent in progressive euchre, after which a short but interesting program was rendered. It consisted of six selection given by the Junior Male Quartet, as alternating with the same number of selections given by the Chrysanthemum Club chorus.

Following the program all formed in line for the grand march, which ended in all being seated at a table, which was loaded with all variety of viands.

After the refreshments had been served, Toastmaster Frank Snyder called on many of the gentlemen and twenty-six responded in a way that made the club feel that they were appreciated and recognized as a live factor in the town.

At this time the Liberty orchestra started to play a waltz and the two hour hop that followed was the final climax to a very enjoyable evening for all present.

Guests were present from Williamsport, Renova, Canton, Morris, Mansfield and Jersey Shore.

—George E. Harris, of Lawrenceville, was taken to the Corning hospital last Saturday with the hope of saving his life by a further amputation of his foot. He is suffering from blood poisoning brought on by cutting a corn last June. For several weeks he has been seriously ill at Lawrenceville and was removed to Corning with the hope that further amputation may save his life.

That Peculiar Lightness and Flavor

Found in the finest biscuit, rolls, cake, etc., is due to the absolute purity, fitness, and accurate combination of the ingredients of the Royal Baking Powder. The best things in cookery are always made with the Royal Baking Powder. Hence its use is universal—in the most celebrated restaurants, in the homes of the people, wherever delicious, wholesome food is appreciated.

Royal Baking Powder

is sold in every civilized country, the world over.

It is the only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar.

Royal Cook Book—800 Receipts—Free. Send Name and Address.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

—Governor Tener has signed the bill introduced by Representative George W. Williams, of this county, authorizing the Blossburg Cottage State Hospital to receive persons suffering from diseases other than of contagious form. This enlarges the scope of the hospital, which has heretofore under the law been limited to cases of injury only, practically by making it a general hospital.

—E. Ashmun Parsons, aged 65 years, editor and publisher of the Bradford Argus, died at his home in Towanda last Wednesday evening after an illness of several months from stomach trouble. The Bradford Argus is the oldest newspaper in Bradford county and Mr. Parsons had been identified with the business since he was a boy. He is survived by his widow, two sons and two daughters.

Your Receipts and Disbursements

We have compiled a "FARMER'S HANDY ACCOUNT BOOK," in which can be kept a complete record of everything handled on the farm. Amount of seed planted and acres sown and amount harvested of oats, corn, buckwheat, wheat, etc. A place is set apart for the cost of keeping live stock—a daily record for milk, butter and eggs. In fact, there is a place for every product of the farm and every farmer should have one. A postal card request is sufficient.

Will Mail You One Without Charge. Write To-Day

TIOGA COUNTY SAVINGS & TRUST CO.

Newest Arrivals in House Furnishings

Ready to Brighten Up Your Home

Unpacked and ready for your inspection are these new and pretty House Furnishings. Change the appearance of your rooms,—make your home more attractive. You'll be surprised when we tell you how little it will really cost.

RUGS

Very special values in Room-size Rugs, Khaki, Tapestry, Velvet Brussels' Axminister, or Wilton.
Especially noteworthy is a Brussels Rug 9x12 at $10.50. It is worth a special trip to inspect the unusual value at $10.50.
Small Rugs from 18x36 to 36x72 inches in Tapestry, Velvet and Smyrnas.
Crex Rugs for porch use.

CARPETS

Our new Carpets range from low-price Granites and Union Half-wool goods to the very best all wool makes. Tapestry, Hall and Stair Carpets to match.

MATTING

Mattings range from the most inexpensive China and Japan grades to the celebrated Hofi Fibre of woven colors in different grades.

CARPET PAPER

We sell only the best quality of Corrugated Carpet Paper.

LINOLEUMS

Two or four yards wide, handsome patterns.
Floor Oilcloths—a splendid assortment.

COUCH COVERS

A large variety of new patterns.

Lace Curtains, Ruffled Curtains, Window Shades in special sizes and Tapestry Curtains that will please anyone

Bernkopf's

YOU ARE A HORSE IN A TREAD MILL WHILE YOU are SPENDING all you earn

PUT YOUR MONEY IN THE BANK and YOU WILL BE A FREE MAN

IF you earn $10,000 a year and spend $11,000 you will fall behind. If you earn ten dollars a week and save part of it you will get ahead—and there is no other way to do. Get out of the tread mill.

You Can Start Account With $1.00

or $1,000, and each day will add to it because

WE PAY 3½% COMPOUND INTEREST

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

MAR 1911

NewspaperARCHIVE® NewspaperARCHIVE®

LIVED LONG WITHOUT EATING

Men and Animals Have Made Some Remarkable Fasts a Matter of Record.

The record for fasting, so far as humanity is concerned, is held by Granie, a French murderer, who determined to starve himself to death, and from the day of his arrest refused to eat. In spite of every effort on the part of his warders, who first tried tempting him to eat by placing the most dainty meals in his cell, and when that failed, attempted feeding him by force, he held out for 63 days, at the end of which time he died. Up to then the longest authenticated fast on record was that accomplished by Giovanni Succi, who fasted at the Royal Aquarium, London, for 45 days. But these records sink into insignificance when compared with the fat pig of Dover, enshrined in Dr. W. B. Carpenter's "Manual of Physiology." This pig weighed 160 pounds and was entombed for 160 days by the fall of a portion of the chalk cliffs. When dug out it weighed only 40 pounds, but to the surprise of its owner was alive.

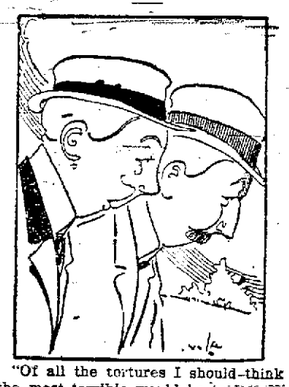
WEAK BACKS MADE STRONG.

Backache in most cases is kidney ache, and usually accompanied by irregularities of the urine. To remove the pain and weakness you must cure the kidneys. Do so with Doan's Kidney Pills. Mrs. Perry Hillman, Monongahela City, Pa., says: "I was so bad with kidney disease I despaired of relief. I had inflammatory rheumatism and finally dropsy set in. My ankles became bloated, my heart was affected and the doctors gave me no relief. Soon after using Doan's Kidney Pills, I grew stronger and ere long I was able to do my housework."

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

THIRST.



"Of all the tortures I should think the most terrible would be to be awfully thirsty where no water could be secured."

"Why water?"

To Incline Toward Mercy.

Jim had been far from a good boy during the day and toward nightfall he realized the fact fully. Being well acquainted with the workings of family discipline, he assayed a little diplomacy.

"Shall you tell father about me?" he inquired of his mother.

"Certainly I shall tell him," responded his mother, with sorrowful firmness.

"Shall you tell him before dinner or after dinner?" asked the culprit.

"After dinner," was the announcement.

"Mother," and Jim gave a wiggle of anticipation, "couldn't you have a blueberry pudding for his dessert? Couldn't you do that much for me, mother?"—Youth's Companion

EDITOR BROWNE
Of The Rockford Morning Star.

"About seven years ago I ceased drinking coffee to give your Postum a trial.

"I had suffered acutely from various forms of indigestion and my stomach had become so disordered as to repel almost every kind of substantial food. My general health was bad. At close intervals I would suffer severe attacks which could not be in bed for a week or more. Soon after changing from coffee to Postum the indigestion abated, and in a short time ceased entirely. I have continued the daily use of your excellent Food Drink and assure you most sincerely that I am indebted to you for the relief it has brought me.

Wishing you a continued success, I am Yours very truly,

J. Stanley Browne,
Manning Place."

Of course when a man's health shows he can stand coffee without trouble, let him drink it, but most highly organized brain-workers simply cannot.

The drug in the coffee berry affect the stomach and other organs and thence to the complex nervous system, throwing it out of balance and producing disorders in various parts of the body. Keep up this mild poisoning and serious disease generally supervenes. So when man or woman finds that coffee is a smooth but deadly enemy and health is of any value at all, there is but one road—quit.

It is easy to find out if coffee be the cause of the troubles, for if left off 10 days and Postum be used in its place and the sick and diseased conditions begin to disappear, the proof is unanswerable.

Postum is not good if made by short boiling. It must be boiled full 15 minutes after boiling begins, when the grain flavor and the food elements are brought out of the grains and the beverage is ready to fulfill its mission of palatable comfort and renewing the cells and nerve centers broken down by coffee.

"There's a Reason."

Get the little book "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs.

Name this paper. A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Corralling a Quarter Section

By M. J. PHILLIPS

(Copyright, 1911, by Associated Literary Press.)

Arthur Brant was conscious of an undercurrent of hostility in the sod cabin of the Pentons. The mental atmosphere was as crisp as the breathless cold of the February night—a cold which clutched the Dakota prairies in iron fingers.

Brant was a shy young man where women were concerned, and though he felt acutely that for some reason Hilda Penton, her parents and her ten-year-old brother had turned against him, he could not bring himself to ask why, or to worm the reason out of them by indirection.

They had moved onto the quarter section adjoining his own fine farm a few weeks before. He had not learned to know them well, though he had formed the habit of dropping in on them during the evening. But now he was unwelcome. Jim Penton, usually affable and garrulous, smoked tonight in grave silence. He kept his gaze on the cracked stove, which was glowing red with its efforts to beat back the searching cold.

Mrs. Penton knitted without looking up, and little Jim, who usually hung adoringly about Brant's knees, was huddled in a corner, though he peered stealthily at his friend as often as he dared.

As for Hilda herself, beyond the merest monosyllabic replies to Brant's efforts to make conversation, she was ominously quiet.

When her work was completed and she sat down opposite him, her blue eyes were sparkling, and her voice reminded Brant of the crackle of frosty snow under foot.

"I understand, Mr. Brant, that you were down at the county seat Friday looking up the title of our quarter section."

"Yes," replied Brant; "that's one reason I came over. The land's been advertised for unpaid taxes. It's to be sold Tuesday."

"And you're going to buy it in?"

The contemptuous tone cut like a lash. "No," replied Brant, simply.

"Well, we can't redeem it. We had barely enough to get it. And that miserable Sim Brockway cheated us. He said the title was all right. Now we've lost another sample of Dakota foreclosing."

"It Was a Bad Day Even for an Enemy to Be Out."

Anger swept away Brant's slyness like rose. "You mean I'd try to get your property in taxes?"

"We won't talk there how you came by your last two quarter sections."

"Who told you that lie?" said Brant, quietly. "The owners hadn't paid taxes, I'll admit. But I gave fair value for every acre, just the same."

He knew who told the falsehood—Peter Snyder, fat-faced, slit-eyed Pete, who had elected himself first friend to shiftless Jim Penton and pretty, blue-eyed Hilda. And Pete was notorious as a taxtitle shark. He was getting rich by taking advantage of the unfortunate.

"Our homestead and stock would complete your section," drawled old Jim. "I don't see why you won't."

Brant turned on him. "I don't want your land," he said. "But if you don't raise a hundred and forty dollars by Tuesday noon you'll get no chance."

He strode out and closed the door behind him. Perhaps his musings on the way home were bitter, but he promised that Hilda Penton's tears would be on her head if she shed any on account of his losing the farm.

Tuesday dawned cloudy, cold; a storm was in store. As Hilda looked out on the broad plain of undulating white, treeless and stark, sudden hot resentment welled up within her. For there, muffled to his eyes in a fur coat behind a swiftly jogging horse, was Arthur Brant. He was headed for the county seat, 22 miles away.

She had nourished a secret hope that Peter Snyder lied; that Brant would not seize their land. But Peter, whom she distrusted despite his plausible tongue, had told the truth. Brant cared more for their land than for their—for her—regard. Her lips trembled pitifully as she turned from the window.

The storm came apace. There was a wind that flew with the speed of a bullet.

A score of times during the day an unconfessed anxiety drew the girl to the window. There, melting a hole in the frost with her breath, she peered into the storm. It was a bad day even for an enemy to be out.

At eight o'clock there came a muffled knock. Hilda hurried to the door and threw it open, to recoil in amazement, for the mild, patient head of a horse projected into the cabin. It was Brant's horse.

With an exclamation she waded through the snow to the cutter. There was a huddled, fur-clad heap in the bottom of the vehicle.

As her cry brought the others out bareheaded into the storm, a shape detached itself from the rushing white gloom—Frank Oleson, Brant's hired man. The Swede had been searching afoot, for his master.

"He bane freezing!" he cried, and fell upon Brant like a bear, cuffing, shaking and worrying him back from the verge of the dreaded sleep which has no waking.

Brant roused reluctantly and looked about him, at the faithful Oleson, at the Pentons, scarcely less concerned, at the cabin beyond, warm and light and cozy. His face changed as at an unpleasant memory.

"Take me home, Frank," he said, in a tone that brooked no disobedience.

And for the second time within a week Hilda Penton cried herself to sleep. The last vestige of hope was gone. He had lied in their land. That is why he would not trespass on their hospitality.

It was three days before little Jim could go to the postoffice, two miles away. He came back with a letter—an official looking article from the county seat, and a budget of news that kept him jumping up and down in excitement.

The envelope was addressed to her father, but Hilda tore it open, caught the sense at a glance, and dropped weakly into a chair.

"Mother—father!" she gasped; "It's all right. We won't lose our farm. Mr. Brant has loaned us the money."

Mr. and Mrs. Penton, graying heads bent together, laboriously gathered that James Penton, by his agent, Arthur Brant, had paid the sum of $142.79, being the full amount due for back taxes and penalties on the southeast one-quarter of section—Oh, it was all there, to the last letter and figure of the description!

Meanwhile, little Jim, by the expedient of whooping at regular intervals, at last attracted the family's attention.

"Listen to me, listen to me!" he pelted. "Lemme tell you about the fight over to Carlin Tuesday. Bill Sarmebich he saw it."

"Hey?" said his father, raising his eyes at last from the made paper. "A fight, eh?"

"Arthur Brant and Peter Snyder," chattered little Jim. "That mean old Pete was there to get our land, and he had a check all made out. But Mr. Brant came in and said he was your agent, pa, and had the money ready. An' Pete called him a liar, and Mr. Brant told him he was a taxtitle shark, so Pete struck at him.

"And then they fought and knocked over chairs, and the clerk climbed up onto the desk, and Mr. Brant blacked Pete's eyes and bloodied his nose. An—

"Little Jim stopped to catch his breath, opened out of his coat. For his size he has some shining like twin stars, was hugging him to her breast and laughing and crying at the same time.

"Jim, pa will pay you, you go and ask mother to make you some more pie, and tell her I'll be home to thank her and hug the pie for you."

Truth necessarily satisfied Jim. Mother, too, Jim, herself. An hour later he had gone.

Tuesday dawned cloudy, cold; a storm was in store. As Hilda looked out on the broad plain of undulating white, treeless and stark, sudden hot resentment welled up within her. For there, muffled to his eyes in a fur coat behind a swiftly jogging horse, was Arthur Brant. He was headed for the county seat, 22 miles away.

She had nourished a secret hope that Peter Snyder lied; that Brant would not seize their land. But Peter, whom she distrusted despite his plausible tongue, had told the truth. Brant cared more for their land than for their—for her—regard. Her lips trembled pitifully as she turned from the window.

The storm came apace. There was a wind that flew with the speed of a bullet.

A score of times during the day an unconfessed anxiety drew the girl to the window. There, melting a hole in the frost with her breath, she peered into the storm. It was a bad day even for an enemy to be out.

At eight o'clock there came a muffled knock. Hilda hurried to the door and threw it open, to recoil in amazement, for the mild, patient head of a horse projected into the cabin. It was Brant's horse.

With an exclamation she waded through the snow to the cutter. There was a huddled, fur-clad heap in the bottom of the vehicle.

As her cry brought the others out bareheaded into the storm, a shape detached itself from the rushing white gloom—Frank Oleson, Brant's hired man. The Swede had been searching afoot, for his master.

"He bane freezing!" he cried, and fell upon Brant like a bear, cuffing, shaking and worrying him back from the verge of the dreaded sleep which has no waking.

Brant roused reluctantly and looked about him, at the faithful Oleson, at the Pentons, scarcely less concerned, at the cabin beyond, warm and light and cozy. His face changed as at an unpleasant memory.

"Take me home, Frank," he said, in a tone that brooked no disobedience.

And for the second time within a week Hilda Penton cried herself to sleep. The last vestige of hope was gone. He had lied in their land. That is why he would not trespass on their hospitality.

It was three days before little Jim could go to the postoffice, two miles away. He came back with a letter—an official looking article from the county seat, and a budget of news that kept him jumping up and down in excitement.

The envelope was addressed to her father, but Hilda tore it open, caught the sense at a glance, and dropped weakly into a chair.

"Mother—father!" she gasped; "It's all right. We won't lose our farm. Mr. Brant has loaned us the money."

Mr. and Mrs. Penton, graying heads bent together, laboriously gathered that James Penton, by his agent, Arthur Brant, had paid the sum of $142.79, being the full amount due for back taxes and penalties on the southeast one-quarter of section—Oh, it was all there, to the last letter and figure of the description!

Meanwhile, little Jim, by the expedient of whooping at regular intervals, at last attracted the family's attention.

"Listen to me, listen to me!" he pelted. "Lemme tell you about the fight over to Carlin Tuesday. Bill Sarmebich he saw it."

"Hey?" said his father, raising his eyes at last from the made paper. "A fight, eh?"

"Arthur Brant and Peter Snyder," chattered little Jim. "That mean old Pete was there to get our land, and he had a check all made out. But Mr. Brant came in and said he was your agent, pa, an' had the money ready. An' Pete called him a liar, and Mr. Brant told him he was a taxtitle shark, so Pete struck at him.

"And then they fought and knocked over chairs, and the clerk climbed up onto the desk, and Mr. Brant blacked Pete's eyes and bloodied his nose. An—

"Little Jim stopped to catch his breath, opened out of his coat. For his size he has some shining like twin stars, was hugging him to her breast and laughing and crying at the same time.

"Jim, pa will pay you, you go and ask mother to make you some more pie, and tell her I'll be home to thank her and hug the pie for you."

Truth necessarily satisfied Jim. Mother, too, Jim, herself. An hour later he had gone.

What Folksongs Are

One of the great pleasures in the world is derived from singing. Even a person who has no gift at singing by ear can beat out the various world notes as they beat on queer drums and dance around their war fires. In ancient times before there were any pianos, people sang sometimes to the clapping of their hands and often to the accompaniment of crude instruments which looked like old fashioned guitars, violins or harps. Their songs told of battles, of harvest time, hunting and other events in their lives. Before men knew how to write and print music, songs were preserved by being treasured in the memory of the people. Every country had its own peculiar songs which were passed down from father to son, sometimes through hundreds of years. In more modern times interested people have from time to time printed collections of these songs of the different nations and nowadays there are many enthusiastic collectors who are printing these songs so that we may all know them. This kind of music is called folksongs. These include the songs which the peasants of every civilized nation are treasuring in their heart and memory.—St. Nicholas.

The Telltale Nose.

It has been pointed out that, were a polar bear of a darker color, it would have no chance at all to stalk its prey especially seals. The only black spot about it is the tip of its nose. Sailors who first landed on the unexplored arctic shores stated that the bears used to take them for seals and begin to stalk them at a considerable distance, lying down flat on their bellies and wriggling along to that position until they came to an ice hummock when they would get up, peer over to see if the "seals" were alarmed, and wriggle on again.

The sailors said that they could always see the black nose when the bear got near, but vowed that the animal put his paw over his muzzle to hide it.—Harper's Weekly.

CHINA SWEPT BY BLACK DEATH

BURYING VICTIMS OF THE PLAGUE. PHOTO BY PRESS ILLUSTRATING BUREAU

GROWING more voracious each day, its resistless tentacles constantly reaching into new districts for victims, the great Chinese plague is gradually leaving behind it a trail of death and disaster, and apparently defying the efforts of both Chinese and foreign physicians to check it. The fatal pest is the "black death," and it is sweeping through China in its most malignant form. No cripples or convalescents are left in its trail, nothing but death. For it proves fatal in a very few hours to each person it lays its hand on. There is no middle ground with this dreaded pest. It is either escaping it altogether or death.

The Oriental plague is numbering its victims by scores of thousands; it will not be long until it is by hundreds of thousands. At Harbin, Manchuria, 6,000 bodies of victims were burned and the ashes buried on the outskirts of the city. Forty-eight hundred of these came from the Chinese section of the city and the balance from the Russian quarters. On one day 16 stacks of coffins and seven pits, filled with bodies and oiled logs, blazed outside the city walls.

The happenings of Europe during the seventeenth century, when the "black plague" swept through the country, are being repeated with all their gruesomeness in China today. At first the Chinese, faithful to their weird religious rites for the dead, objected to the plague victims being burned, and the authorities ran up against a great deal of trouble. Then all was changed. Fear, bordering on panic, gripped the Chinese. No more do they defy the medical officers and keep the sick and dead hidden. In the fight for life it has become a case of brother against brother, or father against son.

The stricken ones are forced into the streets, to starve or freeze, or to fall perishing from the swift and deadly attack the plague makes on its victims. Passersby avoid them, but sometimes those engaged in sanitary work, masked and bandaged, reach them before they die and cart them to the pesthouse, or, if they are dead, to the funeral pyres. Not infrequently an outcast is to be seen kneeling and making his obeisance before the grave of an ancestor, in sight of a pile of bodies of which he is soon to become one.

The mortality among the physicians and the hospital attendants is high, considering the means taken for their protection, and many doctors, nurses and orderlies are succumbing to the disease. No serum has yet been discovered to aid in checking the disease, although the Chinese physicians hope soon to have one of their own, the foreign importations having proved ineffective. The courage of these faithful attendants, numbering many foreign missionaries, physicians and nurses among them, is wonderful. With scarcely an exception they remain at their work, fighting the plague already in their district, or making preparations to do battle with it when it arrives.

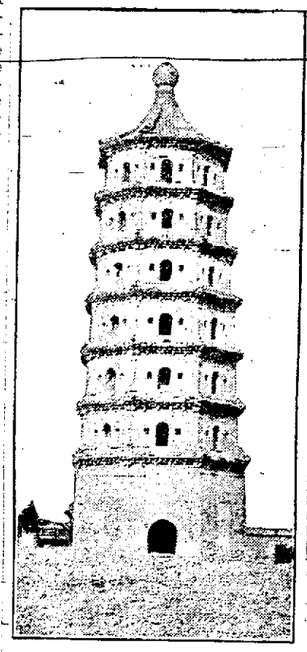
In northern Manchuria the plague is spreading rapidly, while in Tientsin, the nature city, conditions are becoming alarmingly worse. The utter absence of any intelligent inspection and the inadequate medical organization make each case a new center for the spread of the infection, since there is no isolation to prevent contact.

No ray of comfort shines from the reports being received from Harbin, where the Manchurian plague is raging, or from Peking and other places in the infected district of north China where the grim reaper is daily cutting wider swaths in the harvest of dead. The Manchurian plague is as much of a mystery as it was when it first appeared, and all that the best skill possessed by European experts can do is barren of results. Once the disease manifests itself in an individual all hope for him is abandoned and as a preventive nothing so far attempted is effective in any degree.

The city of Harbin has its Chinese and Russian, or European quarters. The former is, of course, much the more unsanitary and crowded and there the deaths have been most numerous.

Where coffins are obtainable (the supply is far below the demand) they are piled up like cordwood, saturated with kerosene and they and their contents are burned. But most of the bodies are placed in pits with oiled logs and burned. This process of wholesale incineration goes on daily. The mortality among doctors and nurses is frightful, Europeans seeming as susceptible as natives. The people are frantic with fear or deadened by the terrible dread which bears them down. At first the natives, having no faith in the foreign doctors and European methods, did all they could to obstruct. They hid away their dying and dead and thereby added to the peril. Now fear has made them heartless.

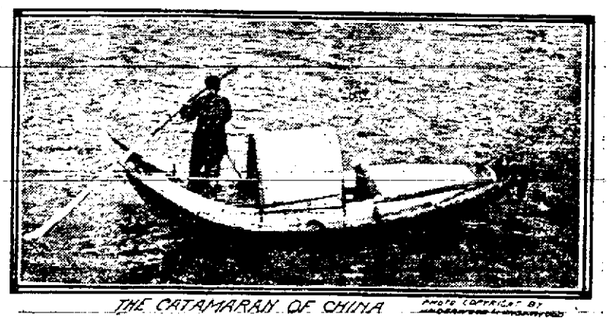
Those engaged in sanitary work constantly patrol the streets, muffled against the bitter cold and with their faces masked in the hope of escaping contagion. They gather up the dying or dead, put them into carts and hustle them to the pest houses or to the funeral pyres.



A Chinese Pagoda.

In spite of every precaution the disease is spreading. Hundreds are dying daily in Peking. In Chefoo and nearby towns the disease has appeared. Throughout the whole of Shantung province the plague is scattered and the mortality is increasing rapidly. In Kwanchentze, a large town west of Kerin province, close to the Manchurian railway, the deaths average 100 per day. In several parts of eastern Siberia the plague has appeared and that it will rapidly work its way westward is feared.

In Europe every precaution is being taken and it is hoped to keep out the plague. The fear is that it will come overland by way of Russia. Medical experts, however, believe that the greater cleanliness of the people, medical skill, modern sanitation and rigid quarantine will prevent the plague entering Europe, or at least prevent it becoming a scourge.



THE CATAMARAN OF CHINA. PHOTO COPYRIGHT BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

Pretty Decorative Effect.

Decorative effects of novel kind have been produced by introducing substances of bluish mottling point into alloys heated to plastic condition. In the experiments made for instance, 95 parts of tin and 10 of copper were melted at 500 degrees Cent. and then cooled down to 220 degrees. The mass was plastic at the latter temperature, so that fragments of pale blue small glass were readily forced into it. The whole was then slowly cooled and polished, and the product showed a brilliant combination of blue particles evenly distributed in a white metallic matrix. When iron filings were worked into an alloy of 85 parts of lead and 2 of antimony at a temperature of about 350 degrees, the result was a kind of hard lead. A suggested application of practical kind is the adding of iron to bearing metals, such as antimony, as in this way the bearing metal may be not only cheapened to cost but may be made as hard as the shaft supported, thus greatly increasing durability.

PURITY

combined with unusual soothing and healing qualities has made

HALE'S HONEY

of Horehound and Tar

for many years a standard and sterling remedy for

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness and Sore Throat.

It seldom fails to give relief and is a reliable remedy for children or adults.

Prepared and sold strictly in compliance with the Pure Food and Drugs Act regulations. Sold by druggists generally.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS
For an Aching Tooth.

PROMINENT PEOPLE

MEXICO'S WEALTHIEST MAN

Not unlike the mighty estates of the old patroons, who used to own tremendous tracts of land around New York and whose sway was more powerful than that of the most puissant feudal baron in Europe, is that of Gen. Don Luis Terrazas, "boss" of the state of Chihuahua, owner of more than half the land included within its wide boundaries and the richest man in Mexico. His wealth is estimated at not less than $25,000,000 gold and many estimate it much higher. Terrazas is of interest at this time, for many people are saying that he and his son-in-law, Enrique Creel, are responsible for the rebellion in Mexico.

Gen. Don Luis Terrazas has lived all his life in Chihuahua. His parents were small landowners before the invasion of Mexico by the French. When Mexico began to try for freedom from the foreign invaders Terrazas, then a young man without influence, starting with a small body of valiant followers, built up a force sufficient to drive the French out of the northern part of Mexico. Later when the French were defeated in the south and the empire overthrown with the death of Maximilian, Terrazas took charge of the portion of Mexico now comprised by the state of Chihuahua.

Later came Diaz, and Terrazas lent his aid in subduing and forming the republic, receiving his reward "to have and to hold" the state of Chihuahua. Nominally he was elected governor. Really he was made the boss of the state, and while he has not held office as governor continually he has dictated the election of every one who has been chosen and mostly the mantle has fallen on the shoulders of some member of his own family. Therein lies the cause of the present rebellion.

PASTOR TO HAVE BIG CHURCH

Rev. Charles F. Aked, who talked seriously of resigning the pastorate of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church—the Rockefeller church—in New York city because of the supposed failure of a pretentious building project on which he had set his heart, seems to have won his point. As a result Gotham is likely to have the greatest church on modern institutional lines in the world.

John D. Rockefeller has a plan under consideration for presenting his Fifty-fourth street home and his adjoining realty holdings as a site for the new home of the congregation. The trustees of the Fifth Avenue church have for three years been looking for a suitable site on which to build a church such as Dr. Aked desires, but the committee in charge failed to make a selection. Mr. Rockefeller has recently purchased a number of plots surrounding his home and it is believed that he is rounding out his holdings so that they may become available for the new church site if the trustees fail to find one more suitable.

MEMBER OF COMMERCE COURT

The successor in the interstate commerce commission of Martin Knapp, who was recently appointed to the new commerce court, is Prof. Balthasar Henry Meyer, one of the most prominent educators in the country and an authority of note on political economy and sociology.

Professor Meyer is a native of Wisconsin, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and the University of Berlin and has been an educator since 1884, when he taught a district school in his native state. He has been a member of the Wisconsin railway commission and the new federal railway security investigating commission and has written many important articles on railway legislation and administration and other economic subjects.

The professor also served as expert special agent for the bureau of the census and interstate commerce commission.

WOULD SAVE ROADS BIG SUM

No man has been more in the public eye of late than Louis D. Brandeis, who not long ago declared that the railways could save $1,000,000 a day by proper and efficient management. Mr. Brandeis first came into prominence in 1903, when as the head of the Public Franchise league of Boston he was involved in the struggle over the reorganization of the Boston gas companies. Largely through his influence legislation was put through which permitted the unification of the gas companies on a unique plan. The total capitalization of the new company was made the same as that of the valuation of the securities of the consolidated companies. The price of gas was set at 90 cents a thousand feet. On that basis the company was allowed to pay seven per cent. on its stock and one per cent. extra for every reduction of five cents a thousand feet in the price of gas. The plan worked successfully.

Mr. Brandeis is a Kentuckian by birth and received his education in this country and in Europe. He has been a practicing lawyer in Boston since 1879 and has made a special study of public franchises and insurance matters. He has been active in many movements for the benefit of the public.

orship of Success

Business Gives No Chance for Religion

By REV. MADISON C. PETERS

AM an admirer of success. But I find myself at variance with some in the conception of success itself. One of the worst features of our age is the worship of success by itself and apart from the means by which it has been attained. To be successful is enough, no matter what has gone before. A man is measured according to his success in things material. Some of you feel this bitterly, and you have reason to feel it, for it is a cruel principle.

There is a success that is not worth the having and there is a failure that is more to be desired than success.

d that the word "success" is used only once in the Bible: rong and of good courage; this book of the law shall not depart mouth, but thou shalt meditate therein day and night, that observe to do all that is written therein: for then shalt thou success."

conditions laid down for Joshua are binding still; an inflexible all hazards to obey the will of God and to do the right regardsequences has been the real secret to the best success in life. self gives no chance for getting religion, but abundant opportuercise it. A business man was accosted by a newsboy, "Don't o gimme a dime and set me up in business?" He related how bad luck had left him strapped, and how many papers he could lime and what his profits would be. The man gave him a quarboy said: "Shake for luck." Now I call that bringing religion se.

will need religion not only for others but for yourself. If you ployee it will enable you to maintain good cheer under discourand work towards your ideal in spite of a headache. If you are er you will give a fair day's wage for a fair day's work. It is rtant that good wages should be paid than that an office prayer ould be established. The business into which you cannot carry on you would better get out of.

very little faith in the religious employer who lives in a palace, who work for him live in shanties. I know men whose tables groan with luxuries, while their workmen have to be content nt meals. The hard-headed man of business need not be hard-Un-Christian competition absolves none from the duty of Christ-like living.

Other things being equal, the man who enters business life thoroughly imbued with the purpose ever to act under his eye and gladdened with the joys and hopes which religion inspires, has immense advantages, even as regards his worldly prospects, over the man who throws conscience to the winds.

"The righteous shall hold onto the way and stronger."

nce ds World Thrift

H. C. BEAR
ington, N. C.

France leads all the world in thrift. My wife and I and our little five-year-old girl were to stay almost a year in Europe, so at Nice I hired a young French woman who was willing to act both as nurse and maid. Her English was excellent, as she had spent some years in the United States, and she spoke Italian as well as her native tongue. Her ability along practical lines, such as embroidery and needlework, was equal to her linguistic cleverness, and long before we parted with her she had that little North Carolina tota talking French with the best Parisian accent.

it was her knack of saving money that opened my eyes and realization of the tremendous deficiency of the wage-earning y own country.

pay of this young woman, as fixed by herself, was 80 francs a $16 in our money.

at the end of ten months, when the time came for us to return settlement was made with the nurse, how much money do you paid her? Just 800 francs.

a dollar of her pay had she drawn in all that time, and so I just more francs to express my appreciation of a young woman who hat precedent.

counterpart of that French girl hardly exists in the United if we had plenty of her kind the nation would be in far more fix.

rn How Shoot dern es

WILLIAM IVES
Boston

We have the precious heritage of liberty because we of middle age and those before us were all raised with rifles in our hands and needed no training in the shooting line.

The entire citizenry could be made ready for war in a very short time.

How about the youth of today? He has no opportunity to learn how to shoot at living objects and this practice he needs in order to become a good shot.

First he must obtain a license. After paying for this he finds notices posted on most of the farms to "Keep off or be arr trespass." And the farmer who posts such notices imagines patriotic man.

in the event of war the farmer would promptly shoot for the whom he had put off his land to go to the firing line to fight.

we did some hard thinking on this subject.

ain our boys to be excellent marksmen and defenders of our fatherland.

eel ed in all Flat ildings

WAGNER URNSTON

Thirty-six hundred dollars a day, or $1,095,000 a year, is to be given in the steel trust by the new Chicago building code. This sum is to be required of the builders of small flats.

In every new two-story brick flat building to be erected in Chicago steel beam supports, columns and girders are required for each floor and roof, which requires an extra expenditure of about $300 in each building. No exceptions are made in the new code.

The man who builds a brick two flat building, 22 feet by 50 feet, must put in of supports, where formerly wood posts and girders through the with the partitions above have been considered sufficiently strong ings of this kind.

additional expense for this steel work will average about $300 two-story flat buildings of various dimensions and on an average ildings a day means $3,600 a day, or for 305 days in the year n a year to be expended for steel for the benefit of the steel

is to blame? This will bear investigating.

HOME NURSING

By EDITH B. LOWRY
Bachelor of Science, Graduate Nurse, Physician and Surgeon.
Formerly Superintendent of Jefferson Park and South Chicago Hospitals and Training Schools for Nurses. Author of "Confidence—A Book for Young Girls."

THE SICK ROOM.

The choice of the sick room is very important. A patient in a dark, poorly ventilated one has a harder battle to fight than one in a properly selected room. It should be on the sunny side of the house, well ventilated and as far as possible from the noise of the streets and the odors of the kitchen.

In arranging the room, all unnecessary furniture should be removed, especially bric-a-brac, which forms a repository for stray germs. The floor is preferably bare, although small rugs or strips of carpet should be laid down to deaden the noise of footsteps. Place the bed in a position so that the direct light from a window does not fall on the patient's eyes. Provide an artificial light that also is shaded from the patient's eyes, but which can be turned on brightly in case of necessity. Sudden changes may arise in the night, when a good light is an absolute necessity and a few moment's delay may mean disaster. In cases of diseases of the brain or eyes the physician will probably wish to keep the room darkened. Care should be taken that the curtain or shade does not flap in the wind and so annoy the patient.

The temperature of the room should be kept as even as posible. Remember that the temperature usually falls at night during the time when the vital powers of the patient are at the lowest, that is, in the early morning hours. Because of this, care should be taken to provide extra covers at that time. Unless otherwise directed, it is safe to keep the temperature of the room for a fever patient at about 60 degrees Fahr. For patients afflicted with other diseases, the thermometer should register about 68 degrees Fahr. The temperature of the room must be regulated by turning the artificial heat off or on, not by closing windows that are needed for ventilation. In some cases dry heat from a furnace is very irritating. This may be remedied by keeping a kettle of boiling water in the room. To keep the room cool in hot weather is not always an easy matter. Keeping the blinds down and the windows closed on the sunny side during the day will produce very good results. A wet sheet, hung in the window or where a breeze will blow over it, often is a material aid in cooling the room. If an electric fan is used, care must be taken that the direct current does not strike the patient.

Good ventilation is necessary in every disease. Formerly patients were confined in dark rooms with all doors and windows closed. It is surprising how many recovered under these conditions. Sunshine and fresh air are nature's two most potent remedies. In cold weather it may not be desirable to have the windows open in the patient's room, but in this case windows in an adjoining room should be lowered and the door between the rooms left open. Usually though, the room can be ventilated directly. Raise the window about six inches from the bottom; fit a board tightly under it. Fresh air will then come in between the two sashes and danger of a direct draft on the patient will be avoided. Every morning the room should be thoroughly ventilated by throwing open all windows and doors for a few minutes. Before doing this, the patient should be covered with one or two extra blankets and a light covering thrown over the face. Do not remove this extra covering at once when you close the window, but remove it gradually as the air in the room regains its normal warmth.

It is better not to keep any plants or flowers in the room, but if the patient desires a few during the day they may always be removed at night. Keep all medicine bottles, empty glasses, etc., out of sight and if possible out of the room.

All excreta, soiled linen and dressings should be removed from the room at once, as they pollute the air. In infectious or contagious diseases the urine, feces (bowel movement) and vomited matter should be disinfected with chloride of lime or carbolic acid. Care should be taken not to empty the excreta near a well or any place where the water supply will become contaminated. If no sewerage system is convenient, the feces should be buried or burned after being disinfected. If a patient expectorates he may be supplied with small pieces of cotton to receive the sputum. A paper cone pinned to the side of the mattress, within easy reach of the patient's hand, makes a convenient receptacle for these pieces. A new cone should be provided once or twice a day.

The sweeping of the sick room must be done slowly, keeping the broom always near the floor so the dust will not fly. Before commencing to sweep the broom should be dampened, or moist sawdust or tea leaves be strewn over the floor. The dusting should be done with a damp cloth, never with a feather duster. If there is a fire in the room the coal should be brought in wrapped in paper and gently laid on the fire. The ashes should also be removed noiselessly. The patient's room is the patient's home for the time being, so everything possible should be done to keep it clean, airy and comfortable.

(Copyright, 1910, by W. G. Chapman.)

Evening Slippers.

Just how black velvet slippers are very smart indeed for evening wear. Not only are they very pretty, but they have that advantage over all black footwear possesses—the art of making the wearer's foot appear very tidy. And that in itself is enough to win feminine commendation.

They are especially nice for wear with dark-colored street dresses. Sometimes there is a wee silk rosette or perhaps a fluffy bow of tulle or mulline is used for adornment. And not infrequently these rosettes have a sparkling rhinestone nestling down in the heart of the rosette.

If milady wishes something even more elaborate, there are great paste buckles which gleam and glitter and look very fetching on a pretty foot.

Kimono Sleeve for Little Folks.

In the children's coats and dresses, as in those of the grownup, the raglan and kimono sleeves play an important part in the coats and frocks, and as the sleeves in the dresses are usually of elbow length, as a rule they are finished with underbody and [illegible] allover embroidery.

The raglan, also, [illegible] material as the underbodies.

Flat Sailor

One of the New Spring Hats, Which Shows That the Flat Sailor Shape Will Continue In Style.

FANCIES OF FASHION

White, pink, delft, yellow and American beauty shades are used for dainty gowns.

Kid gloves on the glace order and equally white are worn with an evening costume.

Polished wood buttons of cloth and silk colors are in great favor for coats and storm coats.

Paris has a new fancy for shading her feathers and even her veils as well as her gowns.

Irish lace bands—carrying out the Irish lace vest or collar so much worn—adorn many sleeves.

A great many velvet bags have come and with ones outnumber those which appeared last spring.

Big white flowers, poppies, edelweiss, etc., in velvet or in kid, appear upon some of the latest large hats.

Handsome beaded bags show no signs of waning in popularity, but the ones done with tiny beads are the thing.

Gift Necktie Rack.

A [illegible] gift [illegible] as ornamental [illegible] consists of a [illegible] board [illegible] supporting a hanger [illegible] which may be easily made [illegible] the article is to be mailed [illegible] rack which may be easily made [illegible] a traveling bag consists of a [illegible] strap of leather from which a big [illegible] of metal is suspended. As child's [illegible] has five legs, are a nice [illegible] a brass bar and a fourth is made [illegible] a gold plated stirrup and leather loop joined by a strip of hand embroidered satin.

A Greek Joke.

A citizen of Chinese on a donkey passed by an orchard and seeing a branch of a fig tree loaded with delicious fruit he laid hold of it, but the donkey went on leaving him suspended. Just then the gardener came up and asked him what he did there. The man replied, "I fell off the donkey."—Clouston's "A Book of Nonsense."

Rheumatism Advice

Gives Prominent Doctor's Best Prescription—Is Easily Mixed.

"Get one ounce of syrup of Sarsaparilla compound and one ounce of Toris compound. Then get half a pint of good whisky and put the other two ingredients into it. Take a tablespoonful of this mixture before each meal and at bed time. Shake the bottle before using." This is not new in this city as many of the worse cases of rheumatism and back-ache have been cured by it. Good results come the first day. Any druggist has these ingredients on hand or will quickly get them from his wholesale house. Any one can mix them.

THE ONE DEFECT.

"An heirloom," explained the farmer's wife to her 13-year-old boy, "is something that has been handed down from father to son, and in some instances is greatly prized."

"I'd prize these heirlooms I'm wearing," remarked the youngster, "a good deal more if they wasn't so long in the legs."—Everybody's Magazine.

OATS—259 Bu. Per Acre.

That is the sworn yield of Theodore Harmes, Lewis Co., Wash., had from Salzer's Rejuvenated White Bonanza oats and won a handsome $0 acre farm. Other big yields are 141 bus., 119 bus., 103 bus., etc., had by farmers scattered throughout the U. S.

Salzer's Pedigree Barley, Flax, Corn, Oats, Wheat, Potatoes, Grasses and Clovers are famous the world over for their purity and tremendous yielding qualities. We are easily the largest growers of farm seeds in the world.

Our catalog bristling with seed truths free for the asking, or send 10c in stamps and receive 10 packages of farm seed novelties and rarities, including above marvelous oats, together with big catalog. John A. Salzer Seed Co., 152 South 8th St., La Crosse, Wis.

Kind but Careless.

John P. Irish, the San Francisco orator and [illegible], was entertaining Joaquin Miller, the poet, one night. Upon hearing a particularly funny story by the host the poet fell off his chair in a paroxysm of mirth. Irish thought the poet had a seizure of some kind and he rushed to the sideboard, took a bottle of whisky and stuck the top of it into Miller's mouth, hoping to revive him.

Presently Miller waved his hands feebly and Irish removed the bottle.

"What is it?" asked Irish solicitously.

"Remove the cork!" whispered the poet, hoarsely. "Remove the cork!"—Saturday Evening Post.

Brought the Tears.

An unusual incident marked a recent fire in New York. The fire started in the cellar of a five story tenement and before it was extinguished the 18 families in the building and all the firemen were weeping copiously from inflamed eyes. In the cellar many bags of onions had been stored. The chief fireman allowed the tenants to remain in the building, assuring them that the fire was confined to the cellar. They did not stay, however, when the onions had got well afire.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE will cure and prevent distemper, PINK EYE, and the like among horses of all ages, and prevent all others in the stable from having the disease. Also cures mange on horses, and is a tonic. Any good druggist can supply you. Send for circular, testimonials, etc. Agents wanted. Free book. Spohn Med. Co., Chemists, Goshen, Ind.

A Way to Keep Love In.

Mrs. Honeybird—Rich, Dickey, dear, the flat is so tiny. Why, the windows are so small a house cooling can't crawl through.

Mr. Honeybird—That is all the better, dear. When people's love can't fly through the window.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

PILLS CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS. [illegible]

[illegible]

Loud apparel naturally proclaims the man.

PIMPLES

I tried all kinds of blood remedies which failed to do me any good, but I have found the right thing at last. My face was full of pimples and Black-heads. After taking Cascarets they all left. I am continuing the use of them and recommending them to my friends. I feel fine when I rise in the morning. Hope to have a chance to recommend Cascarets." Fred C. Witten, 76 Elm St., Newark, N. J.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to [illegible]

REMARKS BY THE CHILDREN

Amusing Comments That Have Been Gathered by a London Woman.

Some amusing remarks by children are told by Mrs. Bull (London).

A little girl of 3½ years defined a wedding as "It's when a lady goes into church with a curtain on her head and comes out with a man."

Another little girl remarked to her grandpa that her doll was stuffed with sawdust. Grandpa asked: "And what are you stuffed with, Dorothy?" whereupon this sage of three replied: "I don't know. God stuffed me."

Another little girl was talking about her Sunday-school lesson and the two Johns of whom her teacher had told her. "There was John the Baptist," she repeated, "and John the beloved disciple." "There were three," her younger sister gravely corrected. "You didn't name John Bull."

Domestic Amenities.

Father—I think the baby looks like you.

Mother—Yes, it shuts its eyes to an awful lot.

You will sneeze; perhaps feel chilly. You think you are catching cold. Don't wait until you know it. Take a dose of Hamlins Wizard Oil and you just can't catch cold.

The chap who gets a free ride in a patrol wagon isn't carried away with enthusiasm.

Garfield Tea is Nature's laxative and blood purifier; it overcomes constipation and its many attendant ailments.

A woman's club sometimes reminds a man of a hammer.

Went Swimming at 92.

"The Grand Old Man of Highgate Ponds," William McKenzie, long known as "grandfather" by his fellow members of the Highgate Lifebuoys Club, has passed away at his North London home. He was in his ninth third year.

Up to six weeks ago Mr. McKenzie was bathing in Highgate Ponds, where he had bathed for many years. His unfailing regularity at the age of 92 probably constitutes a record in natation. Until three years ago he joined in the winter lifebuoy bathing sports. His practice was to walk over the two miles from Highbury and back for his swim.—London Chronicle.

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE."
That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

No doubt the mind cure is all right—if you have the mind to begin with.

In the Spring cleanse the system and purify the blood by the use of Garfield Tea.

Her savings are the saving of many a business girl.

Spring Medicine

There is no other season when medicine is so much needed as in the spring. The blood is impure and impoverished—a condition indicated by pimples, boils and other eruptions on the face and body, by deficient vitality, loss of appetite, lack of strength.

The best spring medicine, according to the experience and testimony of thousands annually, is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It purifies and enriches the blood, cures eruptions, builds up the system.

Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolated tablets known as Sarsatabs.

A Helpless Invalid

Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

A woman who is sick and suffering, and won't at least try a medicine which has the record of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, is, it would almost seem, to blame for her own wretchedness. Read what this woman says:

Richmond, Mo.—"When my second daughter was eighteen months old I was pronounced a hopeless invalid by specialists. I had a consultation of doctors and they said I had a severe case of ulceration. I was in bed for ten weeks, had sinking spells, and was pronounced to be in a dangerous condition. My father insisted that we try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and brought me six bottles. I soon began to improve, and before it had all been taken I was as well and strong as ever,—my friends hardly recognized me so great was the change."—Mrs. Woodson Branstetter, Richmond, Mo.

There are literally hundreds of thousands of women in the United States who have been benefited by this famous old remedy, which was produced from roots and herbs over thirty years ago by a woman to relieve woman's suffering.

Read what another woman says:—

Jonesboro, Texas.—"I have used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for myself and daughter, and consider it unequalled for all female diseases. I would not be without it for anything. I wish every mother in America could be persuaded to use it as there would be less suffering among our sex then. I am always glad to speak a word of praise for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and you are at liberty to use this testimonial."—Mrs. James T. Lawrence, Jonesboro, Texas.

Since we guarantee that all testimonials which we publish are genuine, is it not fair to suppose that if Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had the virtue to help these women it will help any other woman who is suffering from the same trouble?

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No sick woman does justice to herself who will not try this famous medicine. Made exclusively from roots and herbs, and has thousands of cures to its credit.

If the slightest trouble appears which you do not understand, write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for her advice—it is free and always helpful.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion—improve the complexion—brighten the eyes. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

CARTERS LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine must bear Signature

PETER COOPER'S FERTILIZERS

The best for nearly a century, the best today. Special mixtures for special crops. Before placing your orders write for prices and terms.

Peter Cooper's Fertilizer, 111 Broadway, New York

Try Peter Cooper's Pure Bone Dust for Lawn Dressing

ABSORBINE

DEFIANCE Cold Water Starch

A Country School for Girls in New York City

Best Features of Country and City Life

IRON AND WIRE FENCES

ENTERPRISE FOUNDRY & FENCE CO.
1178 East 24th Street INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

KEYBRAND

FOR ALL EYE DISEASES Pettit's Eye Salve

HAVE YOU RECEIVED [illegible]

GEORGE CRANE, Lancaster, Pennsylvania

SALESMEN WANTED TO SELL TREES AND PLANTS

PATENTS

Thompson's Eye Water

LIME

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

PATRONS OF CONDENSERY,

Who Delivered Milk to the Amount of $50 and Over Last Month.

The following is the list of patrons who delivered milk to the Helvetia condensery to the amount of $100 and over during the month of February:

Name	Amount
G. F. Thorn	331.96
Gerald Smith	273.19
T. J. Davis	266.77
M. J. Austin	261.35
Herbert Evans	242.95
W. H. Patterson	241.76
C. N. Austin	225.63
Guy H. Ford	221.53
Burt West	220.44
R. W. Bowen	216.07
W. J. Rogers	210.95
L. E. Thompson	205.14
J. D. Patterson	201.06
E. W. Davis	200.42
Geo. Watkins	192.25
Ed. Matson	191.10
Jos. Ashley	186.51
Earl Cummings	183.35
Eugene Hammond	180.27
S. A. Cady	180.14
Harry Wilkinson	173.74
Niles & Irwin	171.89
David Evans	164.30
Vine Hughes	161.85
John Madden	156.05
Philip Wilcox	152.66
T. M. Archer	152.02
W. King	151.18
L. B. Brown	151.12
G. W. Smith	151.04
G. H. Knox	148.99
Rose Escott	146.87
C. Calhoun	146.83
Ed. Fellows	146.38
Frank Klock	145.21
Wm. Eberenz	142.77
C. J. Neal	141.58
Giles Thomas	140.01
C. W. Fuller	137.88
Clarence E. Locey	136.96
W. F. West	135.75
B. F. Edwards	135.58
Wood & Neal	133.84
L. M. Simerson	133.69
A. Brown	133.34
H. A. Brown	133.14
H. O. & W. S. Rice	133.04
W. D. VanHorn	132.77
T. M. Escott	131.05
P. C. Potter	131.04
M. A. Thompson	128.75
A. O. Dockstader	128.46
T. D. Potter	126.78
W. T. Bodine	125.77
Edwin A. Cass	125.52
S. C. Hazlett	125.03
W. J. Bowen	121.19
J. I. Signor	121.13
F. W. Lent	120.02
A. B. Carpenter	118.28
H. M. Wood	118.05
Fred Pratt	116.94
Robt. Sampson	116.82
L. G. Stevens	116.64
Clinton Bowen	116.00
C. T. Kimball	115.49
E. J. Hotchkiss	114.75
Pride & Son	114.38
W. H. Metzgar	114.13
R. W. Rowley	112.02
J. Focht & Son	111.59
H. Herrington	111.55
Floyd Bliss	110.72
J. E. Lewis	109.45
A. J. Youmans	109.23
R. C. Baker	106.78
J. R. Olmstead	106.72
Fred Scheeley	106.72
L. Simerson	106.25
H. T. Ripley	106.17
H. Roblyer	106.04
Chas. Orr	103.66
L. Schimpf	102.55
W. A. & H. B. Toby	102.51
Freeborn & Spencer	101.28
Walter Coolidge	101.22
Chas. Price	100.50

The following patrons delivered milk to the amount of $50.00 and over during the month of February:

O. L. Swope	83.18
F. P. Schultz	85.19
C. D. Drew	70.90
E. E. Frances	97.61
F. C. Erway	90.10
Fred Evans	89.23
Wm. M. Harrison	82.11
I. E. Allen	94.55
R. D. Rose	88.72
L. B. Tayler	81.60
Katherine Bowen	55.90
P. C. VanHorn	99.97
Frank Tarzonvicz	78.69
Wm. Carson	62.51
Ed. Coolidge	64.46
S. F. Baity	53.64
Arthur Brooks	72.79
C. G. Cummings	72.34
A. L. Tipple	77.18
Geo. W. Christnot	61.45
D. P. Benedict	60.93
Frank Hammond	68.36
H. G. & W. G. Seeley	87.47
Eugene Knowlton	53.06
C. M. Ford	50.54
Jos. Irwin	68.52
G. A. Bowen	64.62
Wagner & Bliss	99.25
E. B. Wilson	76.81
C. A. Gorrie	81.23
Ray Jackson	73.80
O. L. Coolidge	96.07
G. W. Bliss	75.97
L. B. Smith	58.12
E. C. Howell	67.74
Thos. Houghton	80.20
A. C. Fisher	58.61
Arthur Stratton	83.61
Arthur Pratt	50.27
M. E. Quimby	68.58
Jos. Vandergrift	77.10
C. W. Benauer	97.40
T. J. Heath	56.70
R. M. Harding	53.95
Fred Derbyshire	78.79
E. E. Benjamin	67.74
E. J. Fleitz	57.56
J. Homer Wood	63.62
Jno. R. Miller	60.66
G. B. Whitney	79.85
L. G. Austin	67.29
Ed. Tuttle	58.53
R. E. Baker	70.59
Mrs. R. Watkins	65.61
Milo Patterson	[illegible]
W. H. Ely	85.74
Walter Wetherbee	62.10
Herbert Dewey	56.31
Albert Jones	57.44
C. Scott	93.07
W. D. Wilcox	51.34
H. J. Mitchell	91.10
Frank L. Baker	51.28
Guy Kennedy	64.94
[illegible]	[illegible]
F. H. [illegible]	57.94
H. D. Wood	94.65
W. D. Lloyd	70.94
[illegible]	59.66
[illegible]	61.60
Mrs. Maria Rogers	71.56
R. L. VanHorn	80.57
Dana Bacon	97.77
G. W. Benjamin	53.09
C. E. Bliss	51.09
Alfred Pope	68.19
W. G. Skelton	57.99
Thos. Young	50.31
G. E. Coolidge	92.25
Erwin Adams	88.21
John Dean	64.99
S. R. Rogers	74.56
Ross Ingerick	83.14
John Badman	90.07
Jos. Emberger	73.08
L. W. Wilkins	87.84
H. A. Worden	79.01
W. March	58.75
J. H. Richardson	69.40
Neal & Smith	76.26
Mrs. Thos. Burton	95.62
J. N. Losey	71.33
Morgan Edwards	52.41
Willard & Bellinger	74.80
Willard Passmore	50.66
R. Kelley	53.76
F. C. Moore	88.23
Harry Benedict	59.04
E. C. Collins	50.68
W. H. Kelley	53.04
W. Van Etten	93.48
Sabin & English	54.05
L. W. Angood	92.82
Jas. English	54.52
L. T. Stone	56.12
A. E. Robbins	50.36
Bulkley & Co.	83.30
W. H. Archer	80.55
Wm. Snyder	52.35
W. E. Davis	75.36
Lee Tucker	75.85
F. Barr	55.16
A. L. Lane	96.89
C. P. Gill	64.91
Clyde A. Beiver	80.53
H. S. Bartoo	84.00
Burr Robinson	97.44
Lew Paddock	93.52
A. Taft	74.33
L. W. Libby	63.78
J. E. Hazlett	86.01
E. E. Clineburg	66.10
G. W. Avery	86.52
D. H. Warren	78.07
J. C. Husted	65.65
S. S. Blanchard	51.73
Hattie Simerson	60.85
Lewis McIntosh	69.18
Fred R. Sampson	79.13
C. H. Zittel	93.69
O. D. Patterson	83.90
Francis Kelley	69.45
Claud Wilcox	56.62
Arthur Langan	80.96
B. E. Cowley	91.74
G. A. Gridley	57.34
Fred H. Young	84.25
A. Webster	77.59
M. R. Murray	50.70
C. M. Stiles	89.81
C. H. Sweazey	82.91
E. R. Angood	52.16
E. L. Knox	50.95
P. E. Parker	86.56
W. A. Simmons	77.78
A. L. Parker	73.49
D. H. VanDusen	95.55
M. L. Bonham	65.17
S. VanDusen	93.87
Bert Faulkner	95.67
Devere VanDusen	55.07

And Then Some.

Man comes into this world without his consent, and leaves it against his will. During his stay on earth his time is spent in one continuous round of contraries and misunderstandings by the balance of the species.

In infancy he is an angel; in his boyhood he is a devil; in his manhood he is everything from a lizard up; in his duties he is a damn fool; if he raises a family he is a chump; if he raises a small check he is a thief, and the law raises the devil with him; if he is a poor man he is a poor manager and has no sense; if he is a rich man he is dishonest but considered smart; if he is in politics you can't place him, as he is an undesirable citizen; if he goes to church, he is a hypocrite; if he stays away from church, he is a sinner and damned; if he donates to foreign missions, he does it for show; if he dosen't he is stingy and a tight wad.

When he first comes into the world, everybody wants to kiss him; before he goes out they all want to kick him.

If he dies young there was a great future before him; if he lives to a ripe old age he is simply in the way and living to save funeral expenses.

This life is a funny road, but we all like to travel it just the same, and then some.—Exchange.

Heaven Designed the Juice

of the Horehound plant, the Tar of the Balm of Gilead Tree, and healing Honey, for the relief of irritated lungs. These three specifics are combined in Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar, and will cure a cough or cold, however violent, with unerring certainty. Sold by all druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

Freshness and purity are comunicated to the complexion by Glenn's Sulphur Soap.

"Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye," black or brown, 50c.

SIGNALS OF DISTRESS

Wellsboro People Should Know How to Read and Heed Them.

Sick kidneys give many signals of distress.

The secretions are dark, contain a sediment.

Passages are frequent, scanty, painful.

Backache is constant day and night.

Headaches and dizzy spells are frequent.

The weakened kidneys need quick help.

Don't delay! Use a special kidney remedy.

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sick kidneys, backache and urinary disorders.

Wellsboro's evidence proves this statement.

M. P. Bailey, 17 Austin St., Wellsboro, Pa., says: "I used Doan's Kidney Pills for backache and other distressing symptoms of kidney trouble two years ago, procuring my supply at H. L. Blatchley's drug store. I found the results most satisfactory and willingly give them my endorsement. I hold a high opinion of this remedy and advise its use to all kid[illegible]"

For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—DOAN'S—and take no other.—[illegible]

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF AUDITORS

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

FINANCES OF TIOGA COUNTY

For the Year Ending January 2, 1911.

ACCOUNT WITH COLLECTORS FOR THE YEAR 1910.

DISTRICTS.	COLLECTORS.	Taxes Charged. General Fund	Taxes Charged. Sheep Fund	Abatements, Discounts and Lands Returned. General Fund	Abatements, Discounts and Lands Returned. Sheep Fund	Commissions. General Fund	Commissions. Sheep Fund	Paid County Treasurer. General Fund	Paid County Treasurer. Sheep Fund	Balance Due Jan. 2, 1911. General Fund	Balance Due Jan. 2, 1911. Sheep Fund
Bloss	R. E. Logan	$1,765 32	$288 50	$584 27	$49 72	$24 81	$5 93	$1,156 24	$182 85	......	......
Blossburg	A. W. Metherell	3,189 56	139 50	115 62	2 80	49 83	2 11	2,285 00	61 67	$759 02	$72 92
Brookfield	E. P. Eddy ***	2,080 37	138 00	137 05	23 48	39 94	3 12	1,938 05	101 00	......	10 40
Charleston	D. H. Warren	4,603 29	280 00	166 50	10 85	63 26	6 18	3,100 00	200 00	1,273 53	62 97
Chatham	F. H. Ferris	2,426 02	181 50	102 04	5 48	38 77	3 09	1,900 00	100 00	385 21	72 98
Clymer	G. R. Ackley	2,875 22	144 00	121 63	33 03	32 36	1 72	1,585 80	55 86	635 43	53 39
Covington	F. W. Frost	2,545 60	162 00	119 24	20 42	62 45	3 09	2,350 00	100 00	15 91	38 49
Covington boro	S. O. Putnam	909 44	22 50	36 12	40	26 40	62	776 33	15 00	70 59	6 48
Deerfield	Arthur Howland	2,848 89	135 00	55 07	......	24 84	......	1,100 00	......	1,668 98	135 00
Delmar	A. B. Wheeler	5,657 57	315 00	201 63	7 30	83 06	4 52	3,877 90	142 49	1,495 66	160 89
Duncan	Philip J. Collins*	924 48	181 50	27 12	5 42	15 46	3 09	600 00	100 00	381 00	72 99
Elk	Silas Ripley	656 95	61 50	14 70	48	8 38	27	271 00	9 00	362 87	51 75
Elkland	C. E. Irons	2,828 89	64 50	134 21	1 59	54 07	98	2,500 51	30 74	141 10	31 19
Farmington	A. Lee Kemp	2,382 21	132 00	107 41	......	40 82	......	2,000 00	......	233 98	132 00
Gaines	L. M. Smith	1,359 19	100 50	26 09	54	30 01	1 12	874 60	25 40	424 19	73 44
Hamilton	Joseph Johnson	1,031 [illegible]	[illegible]	66 11	37 14	24 40	7 08	892 62	166 13	48 25	40 15
Jackson	F. J. Allen	3,810 38	265 00	136 41	......	51 83	......	2,540 00	......	1,068 14	265 00
Knoxville	F. E. Bean*	2,509 77	57 00	112 02	1 06	42 58	60	2,085 86	19 55	269 31	35 79
Lawrence	E. J. Swan	1,898 04	154 50	63 43	3 28	24 10	1 86	1,181 11	60 00	629 40	89 38
Lawrenceville	L. C. Eaton	1,127 25	40 50	37 59	......	14 28	......	700 00	......	375 38	40 50
Liberty	Oscar Loudenslager	2,603 75	208 50	74 55	8 14	44 73	4 64	1,700 00	150 00	784 47	45 72
Liberty boro	A. L. Fick	546 25	28 50	33 97	8 54	15 36	60	496 92	19 36	......	......
Mansfield	E. N. Bentley	3,872 18	55 50	159 07	1 51	64 24	86	3,148 14	27 93	490 73	25 20
Middlebury	F. H. Gee	3,349 47	176 00	126 77	5 77	53 28	3 66	2,469 00	113 59	699 80	52 98
Morris	Daniel Frutiger	2,141 08	144 00	119 20	29 32	48 48	4 28	1,973 40	110 40	......	......
Nelson	D. M. Brown	164 48	12 00	10 22	3 45	3 08	17	151 18	8 38	......	......
Nelson boro	R. E. Baker	1,191 09	66 00	51 92	1 95	19 73	1 11	966 86	35 94	152 58	27 00
Osceola	L. L. Kimball	1,832 72	73 50	80 70	1 57	32 74	4 34	1,542 26	37 59	177 02	33 00
Richmond	O. W. Watkins	4,231 66	184 50	204 88	23 56	69 89	2 31	3,425 00	75 00	631 89	83 63
Rutland	C. Sweely	2,977 07	105 00	118 15	4 61	44 89	2 02	2,200 00	85 00	614 03	12 75
Shippen	A. E. Hawk	969 25	72 00	22 11	......	12 60	......	407 63	......	526 91	70 00
Sullivan	G. W. Smith	4,148 11	171 00	216 27	32 24	86 47	5 52	3,842 71	133 24	2 66	......
Tioga	John G. Kentch	2,045 57	120 00	65 70	1 84	34 90	1 65	1,412 32	45 39	532 65	71 12
Tioga boro	L. S. Mitchell	1,369 46	19 50	57 12	53	22 77	30	1,083 94	9 77	205 63	6 90
Union	L. G. Austin	3,621 43	169 50	107 41	8 13	51 33	4 63	2,200 00	150 00	1,262 69	6 74
Ward	D. O. Knifien	572 32	94 50	39 08	33 36	19 66	2 24	512 98	58 90	......	......
Wellsboro	Andrew Klock	11,365 96	105 00	720 40	19 00	212 20	1 42	9,766 62	46 20	666 74	38 38
Westfield	R. H. Buck ***†	2,526 59	171 00	188 04	32 25	46 94	5 69	2,300 00	194 58	......	......
Westfield boro	J. L. Seagers	2,592 16	90 00	85 85	......	33 76	......	1,654 46	......	815 10	90 00
Total		$99,151 48	$5,129 50	$4,859 93	$418 69	$1,666 32	$88 42	$74,847 84	$2,670 76	$17,820 45	$2,013 15

*Settled since first of year. **Overpayment Sheep Fund $61.52. ***Overpayment Gen. Fund $34.67. ‡Overpayment General Fund $8.39 settled by Treas. check. †Due from R. H. Buck on error $100.

BALANCE DUE FROM COLLECTORS PRIOR TO 1910, WITH OVERPAYMENTS.

DISTRICTS	COLLECTORS	Year	Amounts Due. Gener'l Fund	Amounts Due. Sinki'g Fund	Amounts Due. Sheep Fund	Overpayments. General Fund	Overpayments. Sinki'g Fund	Overpayments. Sheep Fund
Ward	A. W. Furman	1901	......	$26 98	$32 13			
Ward	A. W. Furman	1902	$30 81					
Delmar	Chas. Sabin	1902	74 62	163 37	98 23			
Clymer	C. Chamberlain	1904	15 29	3 34	4 96			
Wellsboro	O. B. Roberts	1904	150 00					
Wellsboro	O. B. Roberts	1905*					18	7 16
Clymer	C. Chamberlain	1905				1 00		
Liberty Boro	C. A. Miller	1905		4 63	7 06	6 52		
Morris	T. J. Birmingham	1905	58 56	28 13	10 53			
Westfield boro	O. S. Kimball	1905	309 85	50 95	2 79			
Roseville	John Stout	1905	9 40	36 19	5 90			
Tioga boro	H. F. Wheeler	1906			8 26	7 80		
Tioga Township	J. G. Kentch	1906	60	10				
Union	L. G. Austin	1906		12 21	7 79	12 02		
Charleston	D. H. Warren	1906		23		16 50		9 10
Clymer	G. R. Ackley	1907	9 29	4 54				
Deerfield	C. S. Merrick	1907				10 00	91	
Gaines	C. D. Smith	1907	75 08	9 52	68			
Jackson	William Fish	1907	134 73	17 54	32 18			
Lawrence	L. G. Brant	1907	105 27					
Liberty Township	C. H. DeCoursey	1907	268 40	56 52	27 37			
Liberty Boro	A. L. Fick	1907	1 58		6 72			
Mansfield	H. V. Palmer	1907				1 08	55	1 73
Nelson Boro	William Pepper	1907	50 00					
Osceola	L. L. Kimball	1907		11 97	8 06	2 27		
Roseville	John Stout	1907				40	1 10	
Westfield Township	Elmer Westcott	1907	16 00		4 17		3 29	
*Rutland	E. E. Wood	1907					1 01	
Chatham	Frank A. Ferris	1908				14 98		
*Covington Boro	W. A. Douglass	1908	59 72	12 84	72 50			
Delmar	A. B. Wheeler	1908		90 95	13 82	80 27		
Elk	Silas Ripley	1908				14 15	2 60	96
Gaines	C. D. Smith	1908	42	99	1 13			
Liberty Township	C. H. DeCoursey	1908	146 24	27 43	16 37			
Middlebury	F. H. Gee	1908		50 65	4 77	34 94		
Mansfield	H. V. Palmer	1908					1 00	
Roseville	John Stout	1908	341 34	35	73			
*Rutland	E. E. Wood	1908	91 06	20 66	7 32			
Sullivan	Barton Rumsey	1908		59 02		34 73		11 75
Tioga	John G. Kentch	1908		11	18 82			
Union	L. G. Austin	1908				8 75		88
Brookfield	E. P. Eddy	1909	617 45					
Chatham	Frank Ferris	1909	1 90		23 89			
Clymer	G. R. Ackley	1909	132 84		22 35			
Delmar	A. B. Wheeler	1909	192 12		66 90			
Gaines	Fred Williams	1909	69 01		83 22			
Hamilton	J. F. O'Donnell	1909	12 50					2 78
Jackson	F. J. Allen	1909			3 95	5 11		
Knoxville	F. E. Bean	1909	210 72		174 60			
Lawrenceville	L. C. Eaton	1909	11 55		1 38			
*Liberty Township	Oscar Loudenslager	1909	280 91		26 93			
Mansfield	E. N. Bentley	1909	73 42		33 85			
Middlebury	F. H. Gee	1909	85 19		120 75			
Nelson Township	D. M. Brown	1909	175 68		28 86			
Nelson Boro	R. E. Baker	1909	17		03			
Osceola	L. L. Kimball	1909	31 68		4 73			
Rutland	C. Sweely	1909	39 74		2 89			
Shippen	A. E. Hawk	1909	84 17					9 62
Tioga Township	John G. Kentch	1909	452 82		63 91			
Tioga Boro	L. S. Mitchell	1909	3 35					
Union	L. G Austin	1909	31 50		3 51			
Wellsboro	Andrew Klock	1909	282 85		35 42			
		1909	32 92					5 65
Total			$4973 75	$689 22	$1098 44	$220 52	$10 64	$49 62

*Settled since Jan. 1st.

EXPENDITURES FROM THE GENERAL FUND

COST OF THE COURTS.

Commonwealth costs		$1,671.97
Traverse Jurors		3,063.71
Grand Jurors		781.98
District Attorney		1,000.00
Clerk of Courts and Prothonotary		881.25
Stenographers		770.65
Constables' returns to Court		613.14
Detectives		675.84
Crier and Tipstaves—		
F. M. Sheffer, Crier	153.00	
Joseph Williams, Tipstaff	75.00	
Joseph English, Tipstaff	45.00	
A. J. Klock, Tipstaff	75.00	348.00
Jail expenses		651.34
Jury Commissioners		318.07
House of Refuge (Glen Mills)		357.42
Penna. Reformatory, Huntington		57.00
Eastern Penitentiary		891.41
Sheriff's costs—W. H. Hatfield,		
Boarding prisoners	140.00	
Venires, jury notices, etc	595.55	
Criminal indictments	74.26	
Attendance at court	24.00	
Commitments and discharges	13.00	
Report to State Board of Charities	20.00	866.81
Sheriff's costs—L. [illegible]speed,		
Boarding prisoners	616.80	
Venires, Jury notices, etc	577.08	
Removing prisoners	1,[illegible]4.09	
Criminal indictments	400.81	
Attendance at court	96.00	
Commitments and discharges	84.79	
Deed fees	12.00	
Sales of real estate	72.58	2,961.13
Total		$15,910.32

PUBLIC OFFICES.

Commissioners' salaries		$3,000.00
Commissioners' expenses		897.35
Clerk's salary (J. A. Reese)		950.00
Assistant Clerk's salary (S. Y. Doumaux)		850.00
Treasurer's commission		2,452.53
County Auditors		643.94
State Auditor		36.00
Janitor county buildings		600.00
Night watchman		28.00
Repairs and improvements		1,987.73
Stationery and office supplies		442.45
Postage		307.52
Water rent		140.47
Fuel and light		657.06
Insurance on county buildings		383.85
Telegraph and telephone		351.39
Reporting mortgages, R. W. Field		72.80
Reporting judgments, R. J. Catlin		135.90
Entry fees, tax claims, etc		429.19
Tax appeals		290.82
County counsel, Merrick, Young & Crichton		666.66
Accounts overpaid and refunded		643.20
Printing—		
Annual statement	602.50	
Advertising	59.20	
Court calendars	72.00	
Court proclamations	45.00	
Subscriptions for county papers	10.50	
Special blanks, envelopes	367.08	1,157.18
Total		$17,075.04

This amount is for the years 1909 and 1910.

SUPPORT OF POOR AND INSANE.

County Home—		
Salaries, wages and labor	$3,833.07	
Provisions and supplies	4,184.44	
Fuel and light	1,0[illegible].45	
Water rent	[illegible]	
Clothing and shoes	1,304.69	
Furniture, bedding and dry goods	523.07	
Medical attendance and medicine	794.50	
Ordinary repairs	844.96	
Farm expenses	2,145.32	
Permanent improvements	[illegible]302.37	18,617.19
[illegible]		[illegible]

Removal of poor	1,927.28
Children's Home Society	149.00
Justice fees for orders of relief	51.00—28,648.46
Total	$44,065.65

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

State roads	$5,388.14
New bridges	14,018.38
Road and bridge views	443.55
Bridge repairs	7,978.07
*Knoxville road docking	1,100.00
Bridge painting	47.00
Damage by roads	140.00
Total	$29,115.14

*Deerfield township pays one-half expense.

ASSESSORS.

Bloss, 1st Dist., Andrew Auld	$52.50
Bloss, 1st Dist., C. F. Clarkson	83.34
Bloss, 2d Dist., Thomas B. Henderson	48.34
Bloss township, Isaac Sparling	193.00
Blossburg, F. A. Veil	237.05
Brookfield, Giles Thomas	75.69
Brookfield, E. P. Schoonover	37.88
Chatham, Delancey Wass	56.76
Charleston, G. E. Niles	139.40
Charleston, Erastus Niles	35.36
Clymer, J. L. Thompson	60.24
Covington boro, E. Klock	24.00
Covington, R. O. Connelly	55.22
Covington, Erastus Ingalls	41.20
Deerfield, E. D. Taft	91.76
Deerfield, E. G. Keltz	25.08
Delmar, E. W. Willard	227.50
Delmar, S. Dist., Mues Steele	78.22
Delmar, N. Dist., C. A. Spencer	70.54
Duncan, Joseph Caerocski	59.72
Elk, H. G. Maynard	42.10
Elk, S. Dist., P. E. Insebo	23.65
Elk, N. Dist., Samuel Ripley	7.50
Elkland, W. M. Martindell	14.00
Elkland, J. A. Cady	21.92
Elkland, G. D. Rathburn	19.36
Farmington, J. A. Leslie	94.94
Gaines, George F. Ogden	110.33
Hamilton, C. W. Swinsick	223.44
Jackson, Albert Deming	113.34
Knoxville, W. J. Bates	109.18
Lawrence, E. A. Butler	99.94
Lawrenceville, J. N. Hill	66.94
Liberty, Isaac Werline	18.00
Liberty boro, Chas. Keagle	41.60
Mansfield, A. D. Colegrove	158.00
Middlebury, L. N. Green	418.70
Morris, E. S. Emmick	48.62
Nelson boro, C. F. Merritt	74.00
Nelson, L. B. Brown	12.00
Osceola, J. D. Seely	67.50
Richmond, J. L. Moore	87.04
Richmond, W. E. Clark	36.00
Rutland, D. D. Prutsman	134.00
Shippen, Stephen Scranton	91.08
Sullivan, B. P. Ripley	76.86
Tioga twp., Willard Redner	179.86
Tioga boro, H. L. Baldwin	37.46
Union twp, B. H. Landon	120.00
Union, N. Dist., Lewis Wilber	30.00
Union, S. Dist., M. B. Morse	76.90
Ward, H. J. Hill	46.15
Ward, A. W. Breese	15.38
Wellsboro, 1st ward, M. L. Klock	67.00
Wellsboro, 2d ward, O. B. Davis	153.35
Wellsboro, 3d ward, N. E. White	25.00
Westfield boro, S. Martin	87.50
Westfield twp., J. M. Seamons	119.00
Westfield, 1st Dist., H. R. Johnson	44.30
Westfield, 2nd Dist., John Little	10.00
Westfield, 3d Dist., H. Boalio	53.12
Total	$4,[illegible].73

TAXES COLLECTED BY TREASURER AND PAID TO TOWNSHIPS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

	Refunded to Townships	Refunded to School Dists.
Bloss	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clymer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duncan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elk		1,[illegible]
Farmington	11.40	
Gaines	[illegible]	341.37
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Liberty		[illegible]
Morris	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shippen	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ward	[illegible]	
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Maps—		
William Woodhouse	$444.90	
Allen Sherwood	303.60	$748.50
Bureau of vital statistics		411.75
Redemption of lands—		
G. D. James	8.39	
F. M. Sheffer	32.10	
S. Y. Doumaux	32.31	72.80
Deeds to County Commissioners		5.63
Commissioners' Convention		225.52
Elections—		
General	4,385.77	
Primary	1,412.27	
Special	10.25	5,808.29
Memorial fund		376.78
Freight and express		77.46
Bounty on noxious animals		41.00
Burial of soldiers		1,038.75
Coroner's inquests		167.73
Brookville Memorial Home		25.00
Forest fires		215.56
Teachers' Institute		200.00
Agricultural Societies—		
Smythe Park Association	589.45	
Cowanesque Valley Agricultural Society	410.55	1,000.00
School Directors' Association, 1909, 1910		195.00
Money refunded Tax Collectors		68.98
Tioga County Historical Society		100.00
Incidentals		77.75
Redemption of temporary loans		50,000.00
Interest on loans		2,903.46
State tax		13,594.50
Total		$77,914.46

SUMMARY OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE GENERAL FUND.

The courts	$15,910.32
Public offices	17,075.04
Support of poor and insane	44,065.65
Roads and bridges	29,115.14
Assessors	4,634.73
Paid townships and school districts	7,487.17
Miscellaneous items	77,914.46
Total	$196,202.51

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT—GENERAL FUND.

A. H. DARTT, TREASURER. DR.

Balance in Treasury Jan. 3, 1910	$29.00
From Collectors of 1902	50.00
Collectors of 1904	50.00
Collectors of 1907	41.87
Collectors of 1908	516.04
Collectors of 1909	12,0[illegible].10
Collectors of 1910	74,847.84
Unseated land taxes of 1908	682.61
Unseated land taxes of 1909	2,437.77
Unseated land taxes of 1910	9,076.40
Interest on unseated land taxes	83.65
Redemption of lands from indiv'ls	201.21
Taxes and fees on lands returned	27.64
Temporary loans	80,000.00
Sales from county farm	994.99
Fines	50.00
Sale of old bridge at Tompkins	49.00
Sale of old iron	1.50
Sale of oil stove	3.50
Sale of plank	25.18
County portion of liquor licenses	769.50
Hunting licenses	47.60
Total	$182,851.20

ACCOUNTS PAID AND REFUNDED DURING THE YEAR.

County portion of State tax	10,093.91
Primary election expenses	1,377.97
Com. of Pa. on account of fairs	371.25
Lycoming county bridge repairs	272.97
Election expenses	10.55
Removal of poor	10.02
Commonwealth costs	212.54
Bills and accounts	772.78
Outside relief	194.75
Support in county home	949.00
Support of insane at Wernersville	50.00
Support of insane at Danville	544.75
Support of insane at Warren	1,112.25
Total	$15,872.74
Total	$198,723.94
	CR.
By orders paid in	$196,202.51
By cash in the Treasury	2,521.43
Total	$198,723.94

FINAL STATEMENT—GENERAL FUND.

ASSETS.

Due from Collectors of 1910		$17,920.45
Due from Collectors of 1902		105.43
Due from Collectors of 1904		163.29
Due from Collectors of 1905		337.81
Due from Collectors of 1906		.60
Due from Collectors of 1907		660.35
Due from Collectors of 1908		1,459.24
Due from Collectors of 1909		2,205.04
Due from unseated land tax		2,210.26
Taxes on seated lands returned 1899 and 1900		9.47
Taxes on seated lands returned 1901 and 1902		45.69
Taxes on seated land returned 1903 and 1904		418.11
Taxes on seated land returned 1905		242.83
Taxes on seated land returned 1906		289.58
Taxes on seated land returned 1907		95.28
Taxes on seated land returned 1908		44.17
Taxes on seated land returned 1909		41.63
Taxes on seated land returned 1910		24.48
Due from Wellsboro		16.25
Due from Clymer		9.49
Due from Covington twp		15.10
Due from Deerfield on Knoxville road docking		1,075.00
Due from overpaid bills and accounts		178.55
Due from Com. of Pa. noxious animal account		251.85
Due from Com. of Pa. account of fairs		628.75
Due from Bureau of vital statistics		100.00
Due from A. L. Learne, support in county home		15.00
Due for the support of insane to Nov. 1, 1910:		
Trustee—		
S. H. Mitchell	46.87	
W. A. Hammond	40.25	
D. D. Prutsman	67.67	
E. H. Owlett	68.25	
E. J. & W. J. Playfoot	1,020.20	
W. R. Brown	58.50	
Julia Updyke	253.50	
Libbie Spencer	760.45	
F. B. Watrous	114.00	
S. F. Channell	104.14	
Mrs. D. H. Hartman	182.75	
John F. Black	23.00	
Thomas Pretsberg	.25	
A. B. Dunsmore	182.50	
C. H. Wilson	185.50	
S. Y. Doumaux	[illegible]	
S. L. Kingsbury	90.75	
Martin E. Coburn	84.00	3,461.00
Estimated value of county property—		
County offices and grounds		45,000.00
Court House and grounds		[illegible]
Jail, barn and boiler house		[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]
County farm and buildings		75,000.00
Personal property in offices		[illegible]
Personal property on farm		[illegible]
Bridge plank on hand		1,[illegible]
County bridges		[illegible]
Cash in Treasury		[illegible]
Total		[illegible]

[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Due on bills to individuals	$59.30
Due on temporary loans	45,000.00
Due Collectors, overpayments	255.19
Overpayments for support of insane	204.81
Due Lane Bridge Co. on contracts	483.44
Due Groton Bridge Co. on contracts	8,335.84

DUE TOWNSHIPS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Districts.	Townships.	Schools.
Bloss	$662.32	$886.97
Blossburg	243.51	248.38
Brookfield	2.21	6.03
Charleston	53.24	89.03
Chatham	3.03	1.92
*Clymer	......	83.37
‡Covington	......	40.26
Covington boro	7.16	12.99
Deerfield	191.00	72.78
Delmar	66.96	55.24
Duncan	324.47	448.39
Elk	1,660.27	984.38
Elkland		54.80
Gaines	255.83	1,061.32
Hamilton	53.53	142.77
Jackson	6.66	132.79
Lawrence	49.66	84.30
Lawrenceville	1.04	28.53
Liberty boro	......	12.90
Liberty	308.57	95.81
Mansfield	10.36	43.10
Middlebury	141.41	142.90
Morris	547.94	814.11
Nelson boro	7.34	41.79
Nelson	......	4.20
Osceola	54.35	54.35
Richmond	38.23	38.44
Roseville	1.62	7.43
Tioga boro	3.75	8.80
Rutland	22.34	30.94
Sullivan	59.42	65.67
Shippen	157.87	230.46
Tioga	88.56	128.68
Union	51.91	20.92
Ward	27.63	233.18
Westfield	102.38	31.35
Westfield boro	12.02	50.65
†Wellsboro	......	2.41
	$5,206.62	6,708.53—11,915.15

	66,253.53
Assets in excess of liabilities	337,831.11
Total	$404,084.64

*Overpaid $9.49; ‡Overpaid $15.10; †Overpaid $16.25.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT—SINKING FUND.

	DR.
Received from Collectors of 1901	$20.00
Received from Collectors of 1904	64.89
Received from Collectors of 1906	38.48
Received from Collectors of 1907	10.28
Received from Collectors of 1908	162.47
Unseated land tax of 1908	32.63
A. H. Dartt, Refund Commission	2.60
Overdrawn and due Treasurer	255.25
Total	$586.60
	CR.
By amount overdrawn in 1909	$507.92
By orders paid during the year: Refunded to Collectors $18.45, Treasurer's commission .23	18.68
Total	$586.60

FINAL STATEMENT—SINKING FUND.

ASSETS.

Due from Collectors of 1901	$26.98
Due from Collectors of 1902	163.37
Due from Collectors of 1904	3.34
Due from Collectors of 1905	119.90
Due from Collectors of 1906	12.54
Due from Collectors of 1907	100.09
Due from Collectors of 1908	163.00
Total	$689.22

LIABILITIES.

By Collectors overpayments	$10.64
Due A. H. Dartt, Treasurer	255.25
Excess of assets	423.33
Total	$689.22

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT—SHEEP FUND.

	DR.
To cash in the Treasury Jan. 3, 1910	$167.01
Received from Collectors of 1904	31.92
Received from Collectors of 1906	11.10
Received from Collectors of 1910	2,670.76
Received from Collectors of 1907	7.46
Received from Collectors of 1908	65.16
Received from Collectors of 1909	1,114.72
Total	$4,068.13
	CR.
By orders paid during the year:	
For damage to sheep, and fees	3,742.00
Dog tags	40.00
Refunded to Collectors	62.57
Treasurer's Commission	48.66 — 3,893.23
Cash in the Treasury	174.90
Total	$4,068.13

FINAL STATEMENT—SHEEP FUND.

ASSETS.

Due from Collectors of 1901	$32.13
Due from Collectors of 1902	98.23
Due from Collectors of 1904	4.96
Due from Collectors of 1905	26.28
Due from Collectors of 1906	16.05
Due from Collectors of 1907	79.18
Due from Collectors of 1908	135.46
Due from Collectors of 1909	706.15
Due from Collectors of 1910	2,013.15
Cash in Treasury	174.90
Total	$3,287.49

LIABILITIES.

Due Collectors prior to 1910	$49.62
Due Collectors of 1910	61.52
Excess of assets	3,176.35
Total	$3,287.49

STATE ACCOUNT FOR 1910.

A. H. DARTT, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENN'A.

	DR.
To Retail Mercantile Licenses	$3,462.20
To Wholesale Mercantile Licenses	131.30
To Retail Liquor Licenses	1,350.00
To Wholesale Liquor Licenses	875.00
To Billiard, Pool, Bowling, Shooting Gallery Licenses	540.00
To Hunting Licenses	50.00
To Peddlers Licenses	330.00
Eating House Licenses	36.60
Total	$6,775.10
	CR.
By amounts uncollectible	$52.35
By costs of advertising Appraisers list	346.00
By cost of postage	36.94
By receipts as follows:—	
Retail Mercantile Licenses $2,959.87	
Wholesale Mercantile Licenses	124.73
Retail Liquor Licenses	1,296.50
Wholesale Liquor Licenses	831.25
Billiards, Pool, etc	513.00
Hunting	47.50
Peddlers	313.50
Eating Houses	34.77
Commissions	218.69 — 6,339.81
Total	$6,775.10

ACCOUNT OF A. H. DARTT, TREAS.

AS COLLECTOR OF RETAIL LIQUOR LICENSES.

	DR.
To licenses collected	$5,400.00
	CR.
By amount paid Commonwealth	$1,296.50
Amount paid Tioga County	769.50
Paid towns and boroughs as follows:	
Blossburg	592.50
Clymer	59.25
Duncan	59.25
Elkland	237.00
Gaines	59.25
Jackson	59.25
Knoxville	237.00
Lawrenceville	118.50
Liberty	59.2[illegible]
Liberty boro	237.00
Middlebury	59.25
Morris	296.25
Shippen	59.25
Tioga boro	118.50
Union	59.25
Wellsboro	592.50
Westfield	59.25
Westfield boro	237.50
Treasurer's Commission	134.50
Total	$5,400.00

SUMMARY OF COUNTY HOME EXPENSES.

Ordinary expenses for year 1910		$15,054.82
Receipts for produce from the farm	$994.09	
Support in County Home	949.00	
Net expenses of County Home		13,110.83
		$15,054.82

For the year 1910, an average of 105 persons were supported in the County Home.

We, the undersigned Auditors of Tioga County, Penna., being duly qualified according to law, met at the office of the County Commissioners, on the [illegible] day of January, A. D. 1911, and after carefully examining the accounts and vouchers upon which the foregoing statement is made, do hereby certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, it is complete [illegible].

[illegible]
County Auditors.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY VIRTUE of sundry writs of Fieri Facias and Levari Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county, Pa., and to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the court house in Wellsboro, Pa., on THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1911, at two o'clock p. m., the following described real estate in Tioga county, Pa.:

1. All that lot of land in the township of Chatham, County of Tioga and State of Pennsylvania, described as follows: Beginning at a post and stones in the north line of the Abraham C. Crandall warrant, and the northeast corner of lot No. 48 of the C. B. Farr lands in said township; thence south 4 1-2 degrees west 62 and 11-20 perches; thence north 85 1-2 degrees west 130 perches; thence north 4 1-2 degrees, east 62 and 11-20 perches to a post and stones in the south line of the A. C. Bush warrant and the north line of the Abraham C. Crandall warrant; thence along said warrant line south 85 1-2 degrees, east 130 rods to a post and stones, the place of beginning. Containing fifty acres more or less, and being the north half of lot No. 48 of the Abraham C. Crandall warrant, which lot was conveyed by Creon B. Farr and wife to O. E. Peters, grantor herein by deed dated August 10, 1900, and recorded in Tioga county in Deed Book No. 117, page 54. Excepting and reserving out of this conveyance a right of way 16 feet wide to be located in a convenient place across said lands to the public road, which right of way has been compensated to O. E. Peters by adding one rod to his half of aforesaid lot No. 46. And said right of way is expressly excepted and reserved from and out of the above described land hereby contracted to be sold by said Peters to said Deats. About twenty-five acres improved with a two story framed dwelling house with a shed attached and other outbuildings, some fruit and ornamental trees thereon and well watered. To be sold as the property of George W. Deats, at suit of James C. Peters.

2. All that certain lot or tract of land situate in the township of Chatham in the county of Tioga and State of Pennsylvania bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post and stones the north east corner hereof; thence along lands of Frank Davis and B. C. Wickham south five degrees west one hundred and forty-five rods to a post and stones; thence along lands of C. B. Farr south eighty-five degrees east fifty-five and seven tenths perches to post and stones; thence along lands of Frank Moshier this day conveyed by Frank Moshier to Luella May English north four and one half degrees east one hundred and forty five rods to post and stones, thence along other lands of Frank Davis north eighty five degrees west fifty four and seven tenths rods to the place of beginning. Containing fifty acres be the same more or less, it being the south part of the Geo. Wheeler lot which said first party purchased from J. M. Robinson and was formerly owned by L. C. Bennett; it being the same lot that was sold at Treasurer's sale by Dewitt C. Smith, Treasurer of Tioga county, Pa., and conveyed by him to May English by deed dated June 23 A. D. 1902, which said deed is recorded in Prothonotary's office at Wellsboro in Deed Book No. 2 at page 3[illegible] Sept. 25, 1902. About twenty acres improved with an apple orchard and some other fruit and ornamental trees thereon and well watered by a large flowing spring and brook thereon.

3. Also—All that other certain lot, tract or parcel of land situate in the township of Chatham in the same county and state bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a corner in the southern boundary line of the A. C. Bush warrant in Chatham aforesaid it being the south east corner of land formerly owned by Calvin Wheeler; thence north four and one half degrees east along said Calvin Wheeler's land one hundred and fifty eight rods to lands now or late of Franklin Davis; thence along said Davis' lands south eighty five and one half degrees east fifty four and two tenths rods to lands formerly owned by Charles Beach; thence along said Beach lands south four and one half degrees west one hundred and fifty eight rods to the southern boundary line of said A. C. Bush warrant above mentioned, thence along said Bush warrant line north eighty four and one half degrees west fifty five and two tenths rods to the place of beginning. Containing fifty four and five tenths acres be the same more or less, it being the same land conveyed this day by Frank Moshier and wife to Luella May English. About twenty acres improved with a two story framed dwelling house and other out-buildings, and some fruit and ornamental trees thereon and well watered. To be sold as the property of Jo[illegible] A. English, John A. English, Administrator of Luella May English, deceased, Edson J. Catlin, Guardian, ad litem of Elmer [illegible] English, Wesley J. English, Lee B. English and Florence J. English and Bert Robbins Terre Tenant, suit of Charles Tubbs.

4. All that land situate in Shippen township, Tioga County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post the Northeast corner of land of Ambrose Dimmick; thence south, 23 degrees west 76.4 rods to the center of public highway; thence along said public highway north 51½ degrees west 12 rods; North 30 degrees West 11 rods; North 26 degrees West 7 rods; thence south 64 degrees West 13 rods to a post; thence North 31 degrees West 10 rods to a post; thence North 23 degrees West 26 rods to a post; thence North 35 degrees West 24 rods to a post; thence North 30 degrees West 17 rods to a post; thence South 30 degrees West 8 rods to the center of Pine Creek thence along the center of Pine Creek South 37 and one half degrees East 30 rods; South 32 and one half degrees East 61.1 rods, South 23 degrees East 32 rods; South 65 degrees East 44 rods and South 55 degrees East 60 rods; thence East 48 rods to a fallen hickory in the West line of lands of the Geo. W. Herrington Estate; thence North along said West line of the George W. Herrington Estate 135 rods to a post; thence West 77.3 rods to the place of beginning. Containing 78 acres, more or less, and being what is known as the "Gang Mill Farm" and part of Wt. 1034. Excepting and reserving a tract or parcel of land containing 4 acres, more or less, released to the Coudersport and Wellsboro Railroad Company by release dated the 30th day of April, A. D. 1894. Nearly all improved with two frame barns, an old framed house, and other outbuildings, a large apple orchard and other fruit and ornamental trees thereon and well watered by a good well and five good springs.

5. Also a lot of land in Shippen Township, aforesaid. Bounded North by Payne & Parshall lot, East by lands of Wm. Peterson, Dent lands and Hard lot; South by Pine Creek, and West by lands of M. G. Deming and Isaac Stryker. Containing 92 acres, more or less, and being same land deeded to Henry Schanbarger (by mistake for Henry Schanbacher) by deed dated Nov. 10, 1881, recorded Nov. 11, 1881, in Book 66, page 507. About thirty acres improved with a good framed barn with a wagon shed and cattle shed attached, a framed granary, and other out-buildings, a large number of fruit and ornamental trees thereon and well watered by springs and a running brook.

6. Also another lot of land in Shippen Township aforesaid. Beginning at a post, the Southeast corner of land late in possession of Anson Holmes; thence North 1 degree East 72.5 rods to a post; thence North 44 degrees East 60 rods to a post; thence South 45 degrees East 84 rods to a post; thence South 30 degrees West 130 rods to a post on Pine Creek; thence by said creek to place of beginning. Containing 71 acres, same deeded to Henry Schanbacher by Sarah B. White by deed dated June 21, 1884, recorded same day in Book 75, page 173. About thirty acres improved with a very good apple orchard and other fruit and ornamental trees thereon and well watered by springs and running brook. Sold as the property of Henry Schanbacher, Robert S. Hill, Philena Hill and L. S. Channell, Trustee in Bankruptcy of Henry Schanbacher, suit of H. F. Marsh.

LYMAN D. GOODSPEED,
March 9, 1911. Sheriff.

PROCLAMATION IN DIVORCE.—To MARIAM M. WILSON: You are hereby notified that Edgar S. Wilson, your husband, has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and the said Court has appointed MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1911, at two o'clock p. m., for hearing the said Edgar S. Wilson in the premises, at which time and place you can appear if you think proper. LYMAN D. GOODSPEED,
Wellsboro, Pa., March 9, 1911—4t. Sheriff.

PROCLAMATION IN DIVORCE.—To MARION U. TREMAIN: You are hereby notified that Marie E. Tremain, your wife, has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and the said Court has appointed MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1911, at two o'clock p. m., for hearing the said Marie E. Tremain in the premises, at which time and place you can appear if you think proper.
LYMAN D. GOODSPEED,
Wellsboro, Pa., March 9, 1911—4t. Sheriff.

NOTICE OF DISTRIBUTION.—In the Orphans' Court of Tioga county, Pa. Estate of HENRY FRIES, late of Delmar, Pa., deceased. Notice is hereby given that the funds in the hands of Herbert Roblyer, Executor of the estate of the decedent, will be distributed by the Court at the court house in Wellsboro, Pa., on MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1911, at 10 o'clock a. m., when all persons interested are notified to attend and present their claims or be debarred from coming in on said fund.
RANSFORD W. FIELD
March 9, 1911—2t. Clerk of Orphans' Court.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the last will and testament of LUCINDA WINNE, late of Charleston township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills of Tioga County, all persons owing said estate are requested to pay the same, and all those having claims against the decedent [illegible]
WALTER SHERWOOD,
Wellsboro, Pa., March 2, 1911—6t. Executor.

Job Printing [illegible] neatness and dispatch at the WELLSBORO GAZETTE [illegible]

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Wellsboro Gazette.

VOL. XXXVII. — WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1911. — NO. 29.

State Library 4 July 11

[illegible] COUNTY STATEMENT

A Few Items Sifted Out of the Annual Auditors' Report.

On the eighth page of this issue will be found the annual statement of the County Auditors of the finances of Tioga county for the year ending January 2, 1911. While it is a matter that every taxpayer should be vitally interested in, we fear very few of them will actually be concerned enough about it to even look at the statement, not to mention analyzing it. For the indifferent we have collated a few items of interest and set them out here so that you may know something about your own business without personally figuring it out.

The Treasurer of the county had a balance of $239 in his hands on January 3, 1910. During the year he received $182,851.20, of which sum $80,000 was temporary loans. this sum accounts were paid and refunded during the year aggregating $15,872.74 and orders paid to the amount of $196,202.51, leaving a balance of $2,521.43 in the treasury January 2, 1911.

The costs of the courts for the year were $15,910,32—$2,466 more than for 1909. The expense of conducting the county buildings, repairs and improvements, salaries of county officials and Treasurer's commission aggregate $17,075, an increase of $841 over 1909.

One of the biggest items of expense of the county is for the care of the care of the poor and insane, $44,065. Of this sum $14,082 was for outside relief and $14,566 for care of patients at State and local hospitals, removal of poor, etc.

The net expense of conducting and maintaining the County Home was $13,110. The inmates, an average of 105, were cared for during the year at the rate of $2.40 per week. This included clothing, medical attendance and other necessaries which go to make a good, comfortable home. It may be of interest to learn that the average cost of caring for the inmates at the McKean County Home last year was $3.38 per week, nearly one dollar more per week than at our County Home.

The miscellaneous expenses foot up [illegible] includes the cost of [illegible] general elections, [illegible]; burial of soldiers, [illegible] of temporary loans, $50,000; interest on loans, $2,-[illegible] State tax, $13,594; agricultural societies, $1,000; preparing maps for county [illegible].50.

[illegible] roads and bridges was about $2,000 less than during 1909.

The liabilities of the county, which include $45,000 on temporary loans, are $66,253, while the assets exceed the liabilities by $397,831. There is still due from collectors of 1910, $17,[illegible], and over $7,000 due from collectors for other years.

The present Board of County Commissioners have been very judicious and careful in safeguarding the county's affairs the past year and the excellent showing made in another column will compare favorably with that of any other county in Northern Pennsylvania.

The News From Asaph.

Asaph, March 22—Last Friday night a horse from a Wellsboro livery, driven by a young man from Stokesdale, was left standing unhitched on the street. The weather being somewhat cool the animal decided to move on and the next morning it was found about four miles up Asaph run, the buggy fast to a tree, where it stood out in the storm all night.

Mrs. Jennie Hamilton, of Mansfield, visited friends here last week.

Herman Mosier expects to move his family about the first of April to North Woodstock, N. Y., where he is employed by the Matson Manufacturing Co.

E. E. Baker has gone to Leetonia, where he has secured a position as engineer on the railroad of the Central Pennsylvania Lumber Co.

William Wood, our new postmaster, is giving excellent satisfaction. He is the right man in the right place.

William Hoadley is able to be out again after an illness of several weeks.

The Red Men of this place gave an entertainment and served supper at their hall on Friday evening for the benefit of Grant Mason and family, who recently lost their home by fire.

George Hoadley has gone to Galeton to work for the B. & S. railroad.

Farmer Attempted Suicide.

George Hamilton, a well-known Jackson farmer, attempted suicide a few days ago by swallowing several morphine tablets in the hotel at Millerton. Going out on the street he fell on the sidewalk and the facts of the case being ascertained Dr. Frank Smith examined the man, and he was supported on the side by friends and walked about town for some time until the danger was past when he was taken home by his brother, James Hamilton, who had been called by telephone.

The Millerton Advocate says: "No good reason is assigned for the rash act, as Mr. Hamilton is in comfortable circumstances and has a pleasant home, residing between this village and Trowbridge. It was probably a case of temporary insanity."

[illegible] INSTITUTE

Entertaining and Instructive Address by Prof. VanNorman.

That the farmers of this section of the county are profiting by the efforts being made from time to time by the experts of the State to instruct them in the better development of their stock for dairy purposes was made manifest by the large audience which assembled at the Auditorium last Saturday afternoon to hear Prof. H. E. VanNorman, of State College, lecture on "The Problems of Milk Production."

Leonard Harrison called the meeting to order and after the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" by the Welsh Settlement choir Hon. Robert K. Young introduced Prof. VanNorman.

After expressing his appreciation of the large audience, the largest he had addressed this season, the speaker referred to the increased interest manifested throughout the country in agriculture as a business proposition, quoting as an illustration that 650 students are now engaged in taking the agriculture courses at State College the present term. The dairy business especially was highly profitable and could be made still more renumerative by scientific and business methods.

Prof. VanNorman said that a good cow should produce 6,000 pounds of milk per year; a grade Holstein should produce 7,000 to 8,000 pounds. The average cow of Pennsylvania produces about 4,000 pounds of milk or 150 pounds of butter fat per year. He urged the farmers to weed out their poor cows; the good cows are the only ones that produce a profit. If the farmers wanted to raise their own cows he recommended that they co-operate by forming an association and buying the best thoroughbred bulls to be had, one for each dairy of 40 cows. By this means each member of the association could have the use of a pure bred size.

The choir sang "Dixie," after which Prof. VanNorman answered many questions in the question box, in which much interest was manifested.

The feeding question was then taken up by the speaker, who said that every cow needs [illegible] maintenance goes into milk or fat. The amount of milk a cow gives is in exact proportion to the amount of feed she eats over the maintenance feed. Feed all a cow will eat up to the point where she begins to gain in weight. Many farmers do not feed their cows enough; others, not so many, feed too much.

Cotton seed meal is the cheapest light food in protein value, but do not feed over ½ cotton seed in proportion to the other daily feed. That is, do not make cotton seed meal over ½ of the total grain mixture. Don't feed over two pounds of cotton seed meal a day. Make up a grain mixture according to any of the best accepted formulas. Feed about one pound of grain to every 3½ pounds of milk produced for the average-sized cow; one to 3 for the small cow and one to 4 for the large cow. This in addition to all the roughage the cows will eat up clean. One pound of protein should be fed to every 4 or 4½ pounds of total digestible nutrients.

Oats and peas made into hay make a better feed than when threshed out, and far better than timothy hay. Alfalfa is wonderful feed, as all know. More farmers should take it up. "You need it in your business," said the speaker. "The good dairyman is never with out silage."

A vote of thanks was given Prof. VanNorman and the Welsh Settlement choir, and a resolution was unanimously adopted, asking the State Agricultural Department to continue the farmers' institutes and meetings similar to this one.

The meeting closed with the Welsh national hymn, sung both in Welsh and English, and "America," by the choir.

Railroads Pay Heavy Fines.

The New York Central railroad was fined $35,000 and the Pennsylvania railroad $20,000 by Judge Hazel in the United States District Court at Buffalo last week after attorneys for the railroads had entered pleas of guilty to granting rebates to the Standard Oil Company. The case was prosecuted by John Lord O'Brien, United States Attorney, upon indictments found in 1907. The fines were immediately paid. The rebates admitted in violation of the interstate commerce law were on shipments of oil from Olean, N. Y., to points in Vermont.

Briefs From Balsam.

Balsam, March 22.—Miss Flossie [illegible] have been visiting their sister Mrs. Chas. Walker.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Robiyer, of this place, have gone to Honeyoye, N. Y., to work the coming season.

Clarence Wilson, who has been working the past year at Cobbleskill, N. Y., is visiting his father, B. B. Wilson, in this place.

G. B. Close is making a number of improvements on his dwelling house.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY AT ANTRIM

Lecture and Entertainment Under the Auspices of A. O. H.

Antrim, March 22.—Division No. 2, Ancient Order of Hibernians, celebrated St. Patrick's Day here last Friday evening in the town hall with a lecture and entertainment. Father O'Toole, of Wellsboro, lectured on "Cead Mile Failte," the Irish words for "A Hundred Thousand Welcomes."

The entertainment was under the direction of Miss Nell Collins, organist of St. John's church, and was the finest heard here in many years. D. J. Brann, president of Division No. 2, presided and made a very fine speech of introduction. He handled the following program in a very satisfactory manner:

- Opening Song—"Hail, Patron Saint" .... St. John's Choir
- Recitation .... John Brann
- Vocal Solo—"When I Awake" ... Martha Young
- Recitation—"Lasca" .... Cecelia McDonald
- Piano Duet .... Mary and Elizabeth Dwyer
- Vocal Solo—"Miss Tipperary" .... Martha Miller, Wellsboro
- Recitation—"Bobby Shafto" .... Mary Dwyer
- Violin Solo .... Ludwig Jacobson
- Vocal Solo—"Kelly's Gone to Kingdom Come" .... Anna Glasz, Wellsboro
- Piano Solo .... Elizabeth Dwyer
- Closing number—"Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean" .... Choir and audience

Beda Jacobson, Nell Collins, Elizabeth Dwyer and Hazel Estep were the pianists of the evening.

The audience showed their appreciation by frequent and earnest applause, and later complimented those who took part in the program. Every one was a star in his or her part.

John Brann won great applause for his first stage effort. Miss Young responded to an encore and sang sweetly. "Lusca" was grandly represented by Miss McDonald. She owned the house after her recitation. She has made good use of the lessons in elocution received during her Normal School course.

Anna Glasz and Martha Miller, of Wellsboro, sang themselves into the hearts of the people of Antrim, who will gladly give them a hearty welcome on their next visit here. Their well trained voices and selections won them many fine congratulations.

Mary Dwyer's "Bobby Shafto" was [illegible]

Ludwig Jacobson in his violin solo showed that with proper directions he would soon be among the great players of the county.

The piano solo of Elizabeth Dwyer was the best ever heard here. She made good use of her time in the Buffalo school of music, where she spent some years.

St. John's choir in the opening and closing numbers pleased the audience very much.

The gentlemen who aided in making St. Patrick's Day of 1911 the finest and grandest during the last ten years are Daniel J. Brann, John F. Dwyer, John Frawley, Matthew Donlon, Philip Collins and Thomas Brann.

Prices for Milk at the Condensery.

Commencing April 1st, and for six months thereafter, the Helvetia Milk Condensing Company will pay the following prices for milk, per 100 pounds, delivered at their plant:

April	$1.45	July	$1.20
May	1.20	August	1.40
June	1.15	September	1.60

These prices are for milk testing 3.5 per cent. butter fat or better.

It will probably be of interest to the dairymen of this county to learn that the Bordens, who have several big milk shipping stations in Bradford county, will pay the following prices per 100 pounds during the next six months: April, $1.40; May, $1.15; June, $1.00; July, $1.20; August, $1.35; September, $1.50.

A Towanda paper says: "The milk market is very uncertain at present, and it was expected that the contract price of the Bordens for the next six months would be considerably below the prices quoted above. Dairymen are of the opinion that the Canadian reciprocity agitation and the probability of the endorsement of the measure by Congress is affecting the milk market."

Tioga Farm House Burned.

Tioga, March 22.—Last Thursday afternoon the farm house of John Whitney, of the Elkhorn, burned to the ground. Only a part of the household goods were saved. Because of the strong wind, the building burned very quickly. The fire started on the roof near the chimney. There was no insurance.

Waldo Whitehead, of Bradford, is spending a week with his Tioga friends.

Frank Babcock, of Auburn, N. Y., is visiting his daughter, Mrs. T. M. [illegible]

The Hughes brothers and their wives had a pleasant gathering at the home of John Hughes, of Mitchells Creek, last Thursday.

Lafe Deates, aged 53 years, died suddenly on Monday of pneumonia after being confined to bed only one day. He had been a trusty and faithful employe of the Urell Brothers for the past fourteen years and had a large acquaintance in this section.

[illegible] PINE CREEK

Town Once Center of Lumber Industry Strikes a New Lead.

Gaines, March 22.—There is a project on foot to utilize the great body of water that ripples by here on its way down Pine creek to the sea. The Rev. J. W. Kjelgaard is the man behind the project. He is one of those reading, thinking, far-seeing individuals who anticipate things before other people awaken to them. He appreciates the value of the riparian rights that exists in the famous old trout and logging stream, and is going to see to it that the onward rush of millions of tons of water, which obtains tremendous momentum at a fall of twenty feet to the mile, shall be so harnessed and controlled that trolley systems will be scurrying in every direction; homes lighted by electricity at a small cost, and spindles whirring in a hundred factories, and all with the potential energy that is every day now flowing away as waste behind this town.

Of late Pine creek has been a mere loafer, a non-producing element gliding aimlessly to the sea. The men behind the water-power project say they have the finest dam site for power in Northern Pennsylvania, one of the few which does not interfere with railroad rights. That there is power enough to furnish a good share of Tioga and Potter counties all they need and a natural location that is unsurpassed. The men are busily engaged in finding a market for their proposed power, and are meeting with great success.

It is a big undertaking, but it is no million-dollar project like Towanda is struggling with. The power can be easily harnessed, and there is fine territory for its sale. The "juice" can be made so cheaply for both light and power that it wont matter much whether the Potter gas field holds up or not. It can be undersold, anyway.

Railroad Man Fatally Injured.

William H. Whittaker, of Buffalo, a former well-known resident of Covington, was fatally injured in the New York Central yards at Buffalo last Wednesday. [illegible] the foot-board of the engine he slipped and fell, one of the locomotive wheels passing over one of his ankles and crushing it so badly that amputation was necessary. The operation was performed at the Buffalo Hospital and he survived only two days, passing away Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Whittaker was 48 years of age and is survived by his wife, who was formerly Helena Putnam, a sister of ex-County Commissioner S. O. Putnam, of Covington. He is also survived by three brothers and one sister, all residents of Buffalo. The deceased had been a resident of Buffalo the past fourteen years.

The remains were taken to Covington and funeral services were held from the Baptist church Tuesday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

To Fool the Women.

"The folks who are urging woman's suffrage are going to be fooled this session of the Legislature," writes a correspondent. "It is said that the orders are out to give the ladies all the hearings they desire, and to allow them to appear in force and to inundate the Legislature with petitions, memorials, letters and tracts. As it has been the settled purpose for years not to let women vote, the force of allowing them to exhaust the subject under the guise of furnishing further information will be gone through.

"The members will tell the ladies that there are some points which they would like to have cleared up, and then a new storm of literature will begin. All this will take time and that is what the people who are running things are playing for. There never has been any intention of passing women's suffrage up to the people. If the ladies want to work at what the legislators consider a fad they can do so."

Grange Objects to Bonding State.

The Legislative Committee of the State Grange has declared itself in favor of a system of good roads, but opposed to bonding the State therefor. The committee approves the road system contained in the Sproul bill, but objects to the issue of bonds. The following is a copy of the report of the committee:

"The State has an abundance of improperly taxed resources that if taxed at a corresponding mill rate with the taxes now imposed on real estate, the farms and homes of Pennsylvania would provide a fund sufficiently large to cover the expense of building and maintaining roads without recourse to an issue of bonds. Should the proposed bond issue of $50,000,000 be accomplished, it would be necessary for the State to provide each year at least $2,000,000 interest and at least $1,000,000 for a sinking fund, and this amount in itself would be a sum that would go a long way in road work."

HOW TO RUN A PAPER

"Old Hunker" Challenges Minister to Tell Truth for a Week in Paper.

George Ade says: "About every other fellow you meet thinks he could run a good hotel," which causes "Old Hunker," (Joe H. Geer) of the Mansfield Advertiser, to remark: "I have come to the conclusion that about every one you meet could run a fine newspaper. Men will take the liberty to tell you how to run a paper, when they would not think of hinting to the merchant how to conduct his store, or tell the preacher what to preach. They pay good money for schools, and don't know whether Johnny is learning the rule of three or how to hold a cigarette gracefully, but when it comes to the newspaper, gee whizz! that's where they all get off.

"During the past week a friend wanted to know why the Advertiser people didn't try to run the paper a little more along the lines of how Christ would run a paper. I don't know how that would be. In the first place, if Christ were back on earth, I don't believe He would go into the newspaper business at all. And if he did, I am sure He wouldn't come to Mansfield to do it.

"If my friend wants the paper on a more religious plane, we tell him frankly that it wouldn't pay. There is not an editor or a preacher who could tell the whole truth for thirty days and stay in the community in which they live. If my friend doubts this, let him try telling the absolute truth for just one week, and see where he alights. Tell the truth! It would be suicidal. Yet, I believe there would be a better understanding with humanity many times if people had the courage to do it. A Kansas editor announced that he would try it for one week. And he is still in the hospital. The following item appeared in the next issue, and now the boys are getting out the paper:

"Married, Miss Sylvia Rhode to John Cannahan, last Sunday evening, in the Baptist church. The bride is an ordinary town girl, who don't know any more than a rabbit about cooking, and never helped her mother [illegible] and don't amount to shucks nohow. They will have a hard life while they live together."

Change in Date of Primaries.

As conclusions of almost a definite nature regarding the proposed changes in existing election laws have been arrived at by the legislative leaders, the present Legislature is certain to pass a law which will fix the last Saturday in September or the first Saturday in October as the date for the primaries.

The coming campaign in Tioga county, which promises to be a nummer, and which has already taken on life, will be delayed about two months. Some of the candidates for the county offices have done a good deal of canvassing and many cards have been passed out bearing the June primary date. If the change is made from June until September, and it probably will be, all this work will have to be done over.

Aside from the change in the date of the primaries the present election laws will not be greatly disturbed. The party primary scheme has many advocates, but the leaders believe it can wait two years. Next year the primaries must be held in April on account of electing delegates to the national conventions, and everything considered, it was thought best to simply change the present act so as to hold the primary this year in September and allow the next law-making body to look after the future. Very little consideration was given to the proposition to return to the convention system.

No Use for Appendix.

In an address to the Chicago Medical Society an eminent practitioner declared that the vermiform appendix is an unnecessary attachment to the physical being, and made the recommendation that the surgeons get to work at once and remove this menace to health and happiness without further delay. He asserts that the appendix "is tricky and treacherous" and the only safety lies in its complete elimination. At the same time he urges the doctors to advise their patients to not wait the pangs of appendicitis, but to submit to immediate operation in order to obtain immunity.

If the recommendation be carried out what a busy time the surgeons of the United States will have removing the 90,000,000 and odd little appendages that are awaiting the first opportunity "to get busy within" and inflict [illegible]

Without going into the intricacies of mathematics to show what the expense of wholesale removal would involve, it is proper to refer to the fact that a skilled surgeon will perform the little trick with promptness and dispatch for not to exceed a hundred or two of dollars, according to the financial ability of the patient. It would mean a wave of prosperity for the medical profession. Get to work!

COUNTY AFFAIRS

Summary of the Local Events and Happenings of the Past Week.

—Some of the schools in the county close next week.

—A large wild cat was shot one day last week by Lewis Tebo, of Roaring Branch.

—Joseph Murray, of Arnot, is a patient at the Medico-Chi Hospital in Philadelphia.

—Over 50 car loads of lime have been received at Roaring Branch this winter for use on farm lands.

—L. Lee Ludlam and Miss Louise Funk, both of Deerfield, were married in Knoxville last Wednesday by Rev. James R. Donehoo.

—Mrs. Nora Ashton, of Good Ground, Long Island, has been visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Monks, of Chatham.

—Joseph Cooper, of Little Marsh, has two three-year-old Holstein heifers that each dropped a calf a few days ago, one weighing 101 pounds at birth and the other 104¼ pounds.

—A number of houses abandoned at Slate Run last fall have been torn down and are being removed to Williamsport, where the material in them will be used in the erection of new structures.

—H. Z. Pride & Son, of Westfield, are building a large new feed mill near the Central station in that place. The mill will cost about $5,000 and have a capacity of two tons of feed an hour.

—Henry Howard, of Roaring Branch, was found dead in the road near his home by his wife one day last week. He was 62 years of age. Besides his widow he leaves one son. The funeral was held last Thursday.

—Many farmers throughout the county are getting rid of their surplus crop of hay as fast as they can, although at a less price than they could have gotten earlier in the winter. But at that there are still hundreds of tons of excess hay in the county.

—The Lebanon Commissioners have adopted a resolution to the effect that the court room of the court house should not be used for any purpose other than holding court, and in the [illegible] will be no political meet[illegible] institutes or other gatherings permitted.

—Dairy and Food Commissioner James Foust has warned all dealers in food commodities in this State to guard against violating the section of the pure food act which makes it a misdemeanor to keep any article of food in such a way or manner as to render it contaminated, filthy or unwholesome.

—At the Potter county court last week Frank D. Councilman, of Sizerville, was awarded $1,196 damages against the borough of Galeton, because of stepping off of a sidewalk eighteen inches above the ground at that place, there being no railing along the walk nor sufficient light at the point in question.

—The McHenry distillery at Benton, near Bloomsburg, was destroyed by fire Monday evening. The burned building contained 16,000 barrels of whiskey in bond. If the tax had been paid on this the actual loss would have been $2,400,000, but as the tax had not been paid the loss will be a trifle over $1,000,000.

—The Knoxville Courier says that there is no money in growing tobacco in that section of the Cowanesque valley any more. At least this has been the case for the past few years, and many of the tobacco farmers will devote their land to other farming purposes, many of them going into the dairy business more extensively.

—Cross Fork, Potter county, was visited by another disastrous fire last Sunday. For several hours the flames raged uncontrolled and in their fierce sweep destroyed the Lackawanna Company's big store, Klein's market, the Y. M. C. A. building, the New Kirk Hotel and its various outbuildings. The loss is estimated at upwards of $30,000.

—The old established hardware store of M. M. Werline at Liberty has changed hands, Mr. Werline selling his interests to the Snyder Brothers, of that place. The latter men have taken possession and will continue the business. The store is one of the oldest in that section, having been established by Mr. Werline's father about forty years ago.

—Because the Williamsport Council withheld payment of $265, the amount of tax placed upon the Williamsport Water Company for its mains in the city, the company is getting even by increasing the rate of the fireplugs in the city to $10 each, which will mean more than $3,500 annually, instead of $1,800. The city will resist payment of the increased rate.

—The Blossburg Cottage State Hospital heads the list of hospitals in Pennsylvania for the fewest number of deaths during the year 1910. It has held the record for the past three years, which speaks volumes for the doctors and nurses. Last week there were twenty-seven house patients and six outside patients receiving treatment at the hospital.

LOCAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE

Delmar, Shippen and Wellsboro Teachers Meet in Wellsboro.

The teachers of Delmar, Shippen and Wellsboro held a local institute in the High School Building, Wellsboro, Saturday, March 18.

The Institute was called to order by Prof. A. T. Bowen, chairman. Prof. H. E. Raesly lead the devotional exercises, which were followed with singing by the Institute.

The first subject discussed was "School Apparatus," by Prof. H. E. Raesly. Every schoool should have the necessary apparatus, such as globe, dictionary, maps, etc. The school directors should se that all these are provided, especially when they are so requested by the teacher, and the teachers should have a voice in choosing such apparatus. Each schoool should have a library. He emphasized the fact that a live up-to-date teacher can do much with little apparatus but without the right kind of a teacher the apparatus is of less importance. The subject was also discussed by Prof. W. R. Longstreet.

The next paper, "The Personal Influence of the Teacher," by Miss Alta Crumm, contained much material for careful thought. To be influential a teacher must be born with some teaching qualities. She must be forceful, quiet, energetic and neat and attractive in personal appearanee. In all school work, she must remember that teaching is a spiritual process, and she is a character builder.

Prof. Longstreet opened the discussion on this subject and was followed by Prof Raesly.

In the absence of Miss Ella Orr, Miss Esther Butler read the paper prepared by Miss Orr, on "The Preparation of the Pupil."

Miss Laura M. Shaw read an excellent paper on "Thoroughness."

Throughness is completeness. The following qualities should be cultivated: a keen observation; diligence and intensity. Many schools fail to develop intensity, that is, fail to go deep into a subject and lack in the concentration of the mind upon the work, especially in the application to tedious work.

The subjects, "Preparation of the Pupil" and "Throughness" were also discussed by Prof. Longstreet and Prof. Raesly.

Prof R. L. Butler next discussed "School Punishments."

The aim of all discipline is to train the child to choose the right and avoid the wrong. The immediate ends of punishment therefore are to reform the wrong doer, to deter others, and to condemn wrong doing. Mild punishment unformly administered is more effective than severe punishment fitfully administered. Punishment should be just. Cases of rebellion justify the use of corporal punishment.

As "Aids For Preventing Tardiness," Miss Frances Witt gave these points: Discover the reason for the child's tardiness, and often it is the excuse. Secure the co-operation of the parents as a prevention of tardiness. Use a few minutes before regular school work begins, to read something interesting to the children, or for good, lively singing. Become interested in the children's play. Lastly, demanding a written excuse from the parents will often prevent tardiness.

In her paper, "How to Prevent Whispering," Miss Mary Sheldweller called special attention to these facts: That if we as teachers make the lessons interesting by addition of new facts, he tendency to whisper will be lessened. That pupils are more inclined to whisper on dark, gloomy days, due probably to inability to study in a poor light. This may be prevented by varying the regular program, and introducing something new. If one is firm and exacting about other things, the pupils will be discreet in whispering. As the great preventitive to whispering remember that interest is the key to attention.

A paper on "Don't" prepared by Miss Julia Strait was read by Miss Charlotte Lappla.

A few of the most important "don'ts" mentioned were these:

Don't fail to begin the day's work in a pleasant manner. Much depends on this. Don't neglect the things that tend toward character building. Teach lessons of honesty and truthfulness. Stories and memory gems are great helps in the teaching of these lessons. Show no favoritism, but treat all impartially. Don't accept inaccuracy. Insist on accuracy. Make few rules, but see that they are obeyed. Learning obedience to laws and rules tends toward the making of good citizens. Don't give too much writing. Don't make things too easy. Don't allow the pupils to wander too much from the lesson. Concentration of the mind on the lesson is of great importance.

An interesting paper on "Care of School Property" was given by Mr. Rex Dimmick.

It is the teacher's duty to care for all school property. He must set a good example before the pupils in this. He must not be destructive himself, if he does not expect them to be. He should secure the aid and co-operation of the parents. Public property is held in too little esteem.

After a song by the High School Glee Club, Rev. Dr. W. H. Overs, of St. Paul's Episcopal church, of Wellsboro, gave a most instructive and interesting talk on "Africa" which was greatly appreciated by all.

MARY CAMPBELL, Sec'y.

Wellsboro Gazette

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT
WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY, PA

TERMS $1.50 Per Year in Advance

FRANK CONEVERY, Editor and Propr.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

TIME	1 in.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	5 in.	10 in.	20 in.
1 Week..	$1 00	$2 00	$3 00	$4 00	$5 00	$8 00	$12 00
2 Weeks.	1 50	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	11 00	16 00
3 Weeks.	2 00	3 50	5 00	6 00	7 00	13 00	18 00
1 Month	2 50	4 00	6 00	7 00	8 00	15 00	20 00
2 Months	4 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	[illegible]	25 00
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 Months	8 00	12 00	18 00	20 00	22 00	35 00	60 00
1 Year...	12 00	18 00	24 00	28 00	32 00	60 00	100 00

BUSINESS NOTICES ON LOCAL PAGE.—Ten cents per line for first insertion, and five cents per line for every subsequent insertion. No business notice inserted for less than twenty-five cents.

Double rates will be charged for figure or table work. Reasonable discounts to yearly advertisers.

No advertisement discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. H. W. BAILEY.
DENTIST.

Successor to Dr. Frank H. Rose, office over Graves & Mathers' store, Main street, Wellsboro, Pa—Feb. 1-07.

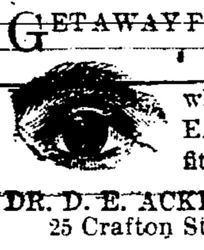
JOHN GERKIN,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

Over Agitator office Wellsboro, Pa. Samples of Imported and Domestic cloths, of beautiful patterns.

W. D. VEDDER, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Special attention paid to diseases of women and children and electro-therapy. Office hours, 10 to 12 a. m., 3 to 5 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m. Sundays by appointment. Both phones. Office in Wright block, Wellsboro, Pa.

GETAWAY FROM THAT FROWN



That's what you do when you wear SO-EASY EYE GLASSES fitted by

DR. D. E. ACKLEY, Eye Specialist
25 Crafton St., WELLSBORO.

FOREST LAWN SANITARIUM

WELLSBORO, PA.

WILLARD G. LENT, M. D.

COMPLETE Equipment, Trained Nurses, Massage, Vibratory Massage, Electricity, Surgery, Diseases of Women and Rectal Diseases. Rupture and Hemorrhoids cured without operation. Catarrh and Catarrhal Deafness and all Diseases of the Ear Nose Throat and Lungs.

CANCER TREATED BY THE ALEXANDER METHOD

OPIUM AND MORPHINE HABITS CURED.

Facts Worth Knowing

When in need of high-class tailoring: We more than doubled our business last season. Our motto—the best is none too good for our customers, offering only the best of Foreign and Domestic Woolens in exclusive and smart styles, has proven a winner. Owing to the fact that we have no rent to pay, owning our store building, we are in a position to offer high-class tailoring at a price that invites your inspection.

E. E. BUCK
WELLSBORO, PA.
IN REAR OF THE POSTOFFICE BLOCK.

OVER 65 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

YOU ARE READING THIS AD.—OTHERS WILL READ YOURS

MOST everybody reads the ads. in this paper. They furnish as much news to the man in town and on the farm as the personals, and often more. Peter Smith's wife wants a new hat. Smith sees by the paper that Jones is sell- [illegible] son's store ad. is missing from the paper — Johnson's trying a non-advertising policy.

RESULT — Jones gets Smith's money — Smith's wife gets her hat.

The GIRL and the BILL

By BANNISTER MERWIN

ILLUSTRATIONS BY RAY WALTERS

COPYRIGHT 1909 by DODD, MEAD & COMPANY

SYNOPSIS.

At the expense of a soiled hat Robert Orme [illegible] a girl in a black touring car who has caused a traffic jam on State street. He buys a new hat and is given in change a five dollar bill with: "Remember the person you pay this to," written on it. A second time he helps the lady in the black car, and learns that in Tom and Bessie Wallingham they have mutual friends, but gains no further hint of her identity.

Senor Poritol of South America and Senor Alcatrante, minister from the same country, and some Japs try to get possession of the bill. Two of the latter overpower Orme and effect a forcible exchange of the marked bill for another.

Orme finds the girl of the black car waiting for him. She also wants the bill. Orme tells his story. She recognizes one of the Japs as her father's butler, Maku. A second inscription on the bill is the key to the hiding place of important papers stolen from her father. Orme and the "Girl" start out in the black car in quest of the papers. In the university grounds in Evanston the hiding place is located. Maku and another Jap are there. Orme fells Maku and the other Jap escapes. Orme finds in Maku's pocket a folded slip of paper. He takes the girl, whose name is still unknown to him, to the home of a friend in Evanston. Returning to the university grounds Orme gets in conversation with a guard at the life-saving station. They hear a motor boat in trouble in the darkness on the lake. They find the crippled boat. In it are the Jap with the papers and "Girl." She jumps into Orme's boat; but the Jap eludes pursuit. Orme finds on the paper he took from Maku the address, "341 N. Parker street." He goes there and finds Arima, teacher of jiu-jitsu, is on the third floor. He calls on Alia, clairvoyant, on the fourth floor, descends by the fire-escape and conceals himself under a table in Arima's room. Alcatrante, Poritol and the Jap minister enter. Orme finds the papers in a drawer, under the table and substitutes mining prospectuses for them. He learns that the papers are of international importance with a time limit for signatures of that night midnight. The substitution is discovered. The girl appears and leaves again after being told that the American has the papers. Orme attempts to get away, is discovered and set upon by Arima and Maku. He eludes them and is hidden in a closet by the clairvoyant. Orme escapes during a seance given by Alia. On the sidewalk he encounters Alcatrante. Orme goes to find Tom Wallingham. Alcatrante hangs on and tries to get the papers. During the excitement caused by one of Alcatrante's tricks to delay Orme, the latter sees the girl and follows her back to Wallingham's office. He and the girl are locked in a giant specimen refrigerator by Alcatrante.

They confess their love and when they had almost abandoned hope of escape Orme breaks the thermometer coils and attracts the attention of a late-going clerk. They are liberated.

CHAPTER XV.

From the Devil to the Deep Sea.

"How shall we go?" asked Orme, as they descended to the street level.

"By train. There is no other convenient way, since my car is at home." She looked at him doubtfully, and added, "but they will be watching the railroad stations."

He nodded. "A motor would be safer—if we can get one." He gave her hand a secret pressure while the elevator boy was opening the door for them, and as she passed before him she flashed upon him a look so filled with love and trust that the sudden thrill of his happiness almost stifled him.

At the La Salle street entrance Orme had a fleeting glimpse of the watching Alcatrante. The South American, after one astonished stare, darted away in the dusk. He would follow them, of course, but Orme decided to say nothing about him to the girl.

"I must telephone," she said suddenly, stopping as if to turn back to the building. "Father will be very anxious."

"The booths in the building must be closed," he said. "We'd better try a drug store."

Accordingly they made their way to the nearest, and the girl went to the booth. The door was shut for a long time.

While he was waiting, Orme glanced through the brilliant window. In the light of an electric lamp across the street he discerned faintly a motionless figure; without hesitation he crossed the pavement, recognizing Alcatrante more clearly as he left the dazzle of the store.

The minister did not budge. His face, as Orme approached, was cold and expressionless.

"Senor," exclaimed Orme, "does your trade include murder?"

"Not at all. Why do you ask, Mr. Orme?"

"Because only a lucky intervention has saved you from the murder of a young lady and myself."

"You are exaggerating, my dear sir." Alcatrante laughed.

"Is it your custom to lock people into air-tight chambers?"

"Air-tight?" Alcatrante was clearly disconcerted. "I did not suppose that it was air-tight. Also, I did not dream that the young lady was there. But this game is a serious game, Mr. Orme. You do not appear to understand. When one is working for his country, many strange things are justified."

"Even murder?"

"Even murder—sometimes."

Orme had an inspiration. "Thank you for the truth, senor," he said. "I, too, am working for my country. If you continue to follow us, I shall assume that you have murder in your mind and I shall act accordingly."

Alcatrante smiled coolly.

"This is fair warning," continued Orme.

He glanced to the drug store and saw the girl coming out of the telephone booth. Hastening across the street, he met her at the door.

"If father had had any idea of such complications when we came west," she said, "there would have been plenty of men near by to help us. As it is, we shall have to act alone. It is not a matter for detectives—or for the police. I—I almost wish it were," she faltered.

Orme wondered again whether this [illegible] gers the girl was encountering. But, as if divining his sudden anger against the man who could let his daughter run such risks, she added: "He doesn't know, of course, the details of our adventures. I have permitted him to think that it is simply a matter of searching."

"And now he is reassured?"

"Yes. Oh, you have no idea yet how important it is."

"You were a long time in the booth," he said.

A mysterious smile flittered across [illegible] I wished to talk to. That person was hard to get."

"Long distance?"

"It proved necessary to use long distance."

Then she caught a glimpse of the figure across the street. "There's Mr. Alcatrante," she exclaimed.

"Yes, I have just had a talk with him."

Her face showed concern.

"Don't let him worry you, dear," he added. "He will try to balk us. We must expect that. But I think I can take care of him."

"I believe it," she said, softly.

He wondered whether she could guess how relentlessly he was planning to deal with Alcatrante. Would she justify the course he had in mind? As to her attitude, he felt doubtful. Perhaps she did not agree with the South American that murder was sometimes necessary in the service of one's country.

Moreover, while Alcatrante was undoubtedly serving the interest of his country, Orme had no real certainty that he himself was in a similar position. He had every reason to infer that the papers were of importance to the United States government, but after all he could only go by inference. The affairs of some private corporation in the United States might have a serious bearing on problems in South America and the far east. He decided to sound the girl for information that would be more definite.

But first the question as to their next move must be answered.

"Do you know where we can get a motor?" he said.

"No"—she prolonged the word doubtfully. "We may have to take a motor cab."

"It would be safer than the railroad or the electric line." Then he asked with great seriousness: "Girl, dear, I don't know much about the meaning and value of these papers in my pocket, and I don't care to know any more than you choose to tell me. But let me know just this much: Are they as important to you as they are to our enemies? Have you really been justified in the risks you have run?"

"You have seen how far Alcatrante and the Japanese have been willing to go," she replied, gravely. "I am sure that they would not hesitate to kill us, if it seemed necessary to them in their effort to get possession of the papers. Now, my dear, they are even much more important to my father."

"In his business interests?"

"Much more than that."

They were walking along the glimmering canyon of La Salle street, which was now almost deserted in the dusk. A motor car swept slowly around the corner ahead and came toward them. It had but one occupant, a chauffeur, apparently. He wore a dust-coat, a cap, and goggles which seemed to be too large for him.

Regardless of Alcatrante, who was following them, Orme hailed the chauffeur. "Will you take a fare?" he called.

The man stopped his car and, after a moment of what Orme interpreted as indecision, nodded slowly.

"How much by the hour?" asked Orme.

The chauffeur held up the ten fingers of his two hands.

Orme looked at the girl. He hadn't that much money with him.

"If I only had time to cash a check," he said.

"All right," she whispered. "I have plenty."

They got into the tonneau, and the girl, leaning forward, said: "Take the Lake Shore drive and Sheridan road to Evanston."

Again the chauffeur nodded, without turning toward them.

"He doesn't waste many words," whispered the girl to Orme.

While the car was turning Orme noted that Alcatrante had stopped short and was watching them. It was some reason for surprise that he was not hunting for a motor in which to follow.

Perhaps his plans were so completely balked that he was giving up altogether. No, that would not be like Alcatrante. Orme now realized that in all likelihood the minister had foreseen some such circumstance and had made plans accordingly.

He was more and more inclined to believe that Alcatrante had but half expected to keep him long imprisoned in Wallingham's office. Then what had been the purpose underlying the trick? Probably the intention was to make Orme prisoner for as long a period as possible and, in any event, to gain time enough to communicate with Poritol and the Japanese and whatever other persons might be helping in the struggle to regain the papers. The probabilities were that Alcatrante had been using the last two hours to get in touch with his friends.

And now those friends would be informed promptly that Orme and the girl were setting out by motor. This analysis apparently accounted for Alcatrante's nonchalance. Orme and the girl seemed to be escaping, but in truth, if they approached their destination at all, they must run into the ambuscade of other enemies. Then the nearer the goal, the greater the danger.

As the motor slid smoothly northward on La Salle street, Orme looked [illegible] The last glimpse that Orme had of him showed that slight but sinister figure alone on the sidewalk of the deserted business street.

They crossed the Clark street bridge. "Keep on out North Clark street until you can cross over to Lincoln park," said Orme to the chauffeur.

The only indication that the order had been heard was a bending forward of the bowed figure on the front seat.

"Does Our Chauffeur Remind You of Any One?"

Orme explained to the girl. "It will be better not to take the Lake Shore drive. They may be watching the Pere Marquette."

"You are right," she said. "As a precaution, we'd better not pass the hotel."

"How surprised I was to find you waiting for me there last evening," mused Orme—"and how glad!"

"I never called on a man before," she laughed.

"I had made up my mind only a little while before," he continued, "to stay in Chicago till I found you."

"I'm afraid that would not have been easy." She returned the pressure of his hand, which had found hers. "If it hadn't been for those papers, we might never have met."

"We were bound to meet—you and I," he said. "I have been waiting all my life just for you."

"But even now you don't know who I am. I may be a—a political adventuress—or a woman detective—or—"

"You may be," he said, "but you are the woman I love. Your name—your business—if you have one—those things don't matter. I know you, and I love you."

She leaned closer to him. "Dear," she whispered impulsively, "I am going to tell you everything—who I am, and about the papers—"

"Wait!" He held his hand before her mouth. "Don't tell me now. Do as you planned to do. Be simply 'Girl' to me for a while longer."

She moved closer to him. Their errand, the danger, were for the time forgotten, and the motor hummed along with a burden of happiness.

"You haven't looked at the papers yet," said Orme, after a time. They were turning east toward Lincoln park.

"Do I need to?"

"Perhaps not. I took them from the envelope which you saw at Arima's. But here they are. I did not look at them, of course."

He drew the parchments from within his coat and placed them in her hand.

While she examined them, he looked straight ahead, that he might not see. He could hear them crackle as she unfolded them—could hear her sigh of content.

And then something occurred that disquieted him to a degree which seemed unwarranted. The chauffeur suddenly turned around and glanced swiftly through his goggles at the girl and the papers. The action was, perhaps, natural; but there was an assured expectancy in the way he turned—Orme did not like it. Moreover, there was something alarmingly familiar in the manner of the movement.

Somewhere Orme had seen a man move his body like that. But before his suspicions could take form, the chauffeur had turned again.

The girl handed the papers back to Orme. "These are the right papers," she said. "Oh, my dear, if you only knew how much they mean."

He held them for a moment in his hand. Then after returning them to his pocket with as little noise as possible, he caught the girl's eye and, with a significant glance toward the chauffeur, said in a distinct voice:

"I will slip them under the seat cushion. They will be safer there."

Did the chauffeur lean farther back as if to hear better? or was the slight movement a false record of Orme's imagination?

Orme decided to be on the safe side, so he slipped under the cushion of the extra seat another mining prospectus [illegible] in such a way that the end of the paper protruded. Then he put his lips close to the girl's ear and whispered:

"Don't be alarmed; but tell me, does our chauffeur remind you of anyone?"

She studied the stolid back in front of them. The ill-fitting dust-coat masked the outline of the figure; the cap was [illegible] covered.

"No," she said, at last. "I think not."

With that, Orme sought to reassure himself.

They were in Lincoln park now. Over this same route Orme and the girl had ridden less than twenty-four hours before. To him the period seemed like a year. Then he had been plunging into mysteries unknown with the ideal of his dreams; now he was moving among secrets partly understood, with the woman of his life—loving her and knowing that she loved him.

One short day had brought all this to pass. He had heard it said that Love and Time are enemies. The falseness of the saying was clear to him in the light of his own experience. Love and Time are not enemies; they are strangers to each other.

On they went northward. To Orme the streets through which they passed were now vaguely familiar, yet he could hardly believe his eyes when they swung around on to the lake front at Evanston, along the broad ribbon of Sheridan road.

But there was the dark mysterious surface of Lake Michigan at their right. Beyond the broad beach, he could see the line of breakwaters, and at their left the electric lights threw their beams into the blackness of little parks and shrubby lawns.

The car swept to the left, past the university campus.

"Do you remember?" asked the girl, in a low voice, pressing his arm. Then, "Don't!" she whispered. "Some one will see!" for he had drawn her face to his.

They came to the corner of Chicago avenue and Sheridan road, where they had halted the night before in their search for the hidden papers. "We'd better give him further directions," said the girl.

But the chauffeur turned north at the corner and put on more speed.

"He's taking the right direction," she laughed. "Perhaps his idea is to follow Sheridan road till we tell him to turn."

"I don't quite like it," said Orme, thoughtfully. "He's a bit too sure of what he's doing."

The girl hesitated. "It is funny," she exclaimed. "And he's going faster, too." She leaned forward and called up to the chauffeur: "Stop at this corner."

He did not seem to hear. She repeated the order in a louder voice, but the only answer was another burst of speed.

Then Orme reached up and touched the chauffeur's shoulders. "Stop the car!" he cried.

The chauffeur did not obey. He did not even turn his head.

Orme and the girl looked at each other. "I don't understand," she said.

"I'm afraid I am beginning to," Orme replied. "He will not stop until we are where he wishes us to be."

"We can't get out," she exclaimed.

"No. And if I pull him out of the seat, the car will be ditched." He puzzled vainly to hit on a method of action, and meantime the moments sped.

They passed the university grounds quickly. Orme retained an impression of occasional massive buildings at the right, including the dome of an observatory, and at the left the lighted windows of dwellings.

He saw, too, the tower of a lighthouse, a dark foundation supporting a hanging light [illegible] and then the road turned sharply to the left and [illegible] a few hundred yards, curved again to the north.

Suddenly the chauffeur slowed down. On either side were groves of trees. [illegible] ing motor.

Orme was still at a loss, and the girl was awaiting some decision from him. When the chauffeur at last turned and spoke three short words—Orme realized too late the situation he and the girl were in.

"We stop now," said the chauffeur.

And the girl, with a horrified gasp exclaimed: "Maku!"

Yes, it was the Japanese.

Calmly he put on the brakes and brought the car to a standstill by the roadside; then, removing his goggles, [illegible] an inscrutable smile. There was an ugly bruise on his forehead, where Orme had struck him with the wrench.

But quick though Maku was, he was not quick enough to see a motion which Orme had made immediately after the moment of recognition—a motion which had even escaped the notice of the girl. Perhaps it accounted for the coolness with which Orme met his enemy's eyes.

CHAPTER XVI.

The Struggle.

The approaching car now drew up near by, and three men jumped lightly to the road.

In the radiance of the lamps on the two cars, Orme recognized Arima. The men with him were also Japanese, though Orme was not conscious that he had ever seen them before.

It was clear enough how he and the girl had blundered into the hands of the Orientals. Maku had undoubtedly secured a car and had driven it to the vicinity of the Rookery in response to a telephoned order from Alcatrante, transmitted, in all likelihood, through the Japanese minister.

The appearance of the car on La Salle street had been expected by the South American. Perhaps he had not anticipated that Orme would hail it, the probability was that he had wished Maku's assistance without a definite idea of what that assistance should be, but the use of the car by Orme fell in nicely with his plans. He had assumed readily enough the direction the car would take, and getting promptly into telephonic communication with Arima, had arranged this meeting on the road.

Orme now remembered that Arima's car, when approaching, had sounded its horn at regular intervals, in series of threes—evidently a signal.

"Don't worry, girl, dear," whispered Orme. "I—" he broke off his sentence as the newcomers clustered about the tonneau, but the confident glance of her eyes reassured him.

He knew not what they were to face. The Japanese, he inferred, would not deal with him pleasantly, but surely they would not harm the girl.

Arima opened the door of the tonneau and with a lightning motion grasped Orme by the wrist.

"Get out," he ordered.

Orme was in no mind to obey. There were four of the Orientals against him, and he stood little chance of success in a fight with them, but if he could only delay matters, someone might pass and he could raise an alarm. So he sat firm, and said, calmly:

"What do you want?"

"Get out," repeated Arima.

When Orme still made no move to leave his seat, the steely fingers on his wrist ran up his forearm and pressed down hard upon a nerve-center. The pain was almost unbearable, and for the moment his arm was paralyzed. A quick jerk brought him to the ground. As he alighted, stumblingly, Maku caught him by the other arm. He was held in such a way that for the moment it seemed futile to struggle. Arima, meantime, spoke rapidly in Japanese to Maku. Perhaps he, as commander of the situation, was giving precise orders as to what was to be done.

Orme looked over his shoulder at the girl. She was clutching the door of the tonneau and leaning forward, staring with horrified eyes.

"Keep cool," he counseled.

Her answer was a moan of anguish, and he realized that she feared for him.

[illegible] Twice her cries rang out, and then one of the Japanese leaped into the tonneau and placed his hand over her mouth, smothering her voice.

The sight of this action was too much for Orme. He began a furious effort to break away from his captors. One sudden motion freed his right arm from Arima's clutch, and he reached for Maku's throat. But after a moment of scuffling, he was again held securely.

"Girl!" he shouted, "don't try to call out. Keep quiet."

The Japanese in the tonneau appeared to understand the words, for he took his hand away from the girl's mouth, though he remained beside her, ready to put an end to any fresh outbreak.

"Now," said Orme, turning his eyes on Arima, "what does this mean?"

"You give us papers," replied the Japanese softly.

"I have no papers that mean anything to you."

"We see. Give them to me."

"What papers do you want?" demanded Orme.

"You know." Arima's voice sounded less patient.

"But I have nothing that you care anything about," repeated Orme.

At that Arima began rapidly to search Orme's pockets. There was sufficient light from the lamps of the two cars to illuminate the scene.

Arima's left hand still held Orme's right forearm, and his right hand was free to hunt for the papers. Maku, on the other side, had meantime strengthened his grip on Orme's left arm, at the same time raising one knee so that Orme could feel it pressing against the small of his back.

"What this!" asked Arima, taking a long envelope from the inner pocket of Orme's coat and holding it up for inspection.

"A blank contract," said Orme. "Do you want it?"

Arima took the paper from the envelope and examined it. Then with an exclamation of disgust he replaced it in Orme's pocket, and continued his search.

"You see," said Orme calmly, "there is nothing here."

The Japanese, muttering in his own tongue, ran his hands over Orme's body and even looked into his hat. Nothing was found.

"You might as well believe me first as last," exclaimed Orme. "The papers you want are not here."

Arima was clearly puzzled. "You had them," he began.

"Possibly. But I haven't them now. How would you feel if I should tell you that the young lady and I have made this journey simply to throw you off the scent, and that the papers were being delivered by another person?"

"I not believe," declared Arima shortly.

Suddenly Maku began to jabber at Arima, who, after an instant of consideration, gave a quick order to the fourth Japanese, who stood by. This man went to the tonneau and got the prospectuses which Orme had placed under the seat cushion.

Arima snatched the papers with his free hand, then, resigning Orme entirely to Maku's care, and clucking strangely, opened them.

A glance sufficed. With a cry of disappointment, he tore the paper in two and threw them to the ground.

He thrust his face close to Orme's. "Where the papers?" he said.

Orme did not reply.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Women in Scotch Prisons

Humane Methods in Glasgow's Jail Are to Be Adopted in England.

Totally rough, ignorant women coming into a Scottish prison, sent up for a reasonably long time, leave there with some useful handicraft at their fingers' end, even such arts as fine oriental rugmaking, skillful needlework and professional cookery being some of the many money making self and home-sustaining trades and things there taught. Glasgow's prison permits no degrading sense of being spied upon and watched and driven by a harsh, bulldozing jailer all the time, the New York Press says. The best dog, to say nothing of a man or woman, can have his character and self-respect destroyed by being constantly overseen, browbeaten and hounded by a low human character. Glasgow's system compels prisoners to forget for awhile the soul-destroying degradation of the prison and even makes the onlooker think he is in a busy, happy first class factory.

Women in the prison of the great Scotch city are encouraged to look and feel their natural best, to hold up their heads and make the most of their figures and appearance. Ugly khaki garb has been discarded for [illegible] and becoming gowns. Their hair is dressed simply and naturally to suit the contour of each face. Every woman has her own looking glass. Calisthenic instructors in Glasgow's jail teach women how to walk gracefully and hold up their heads. How is this for a Glasgy tolbooth? But 'tis no bawbee or gaberlunzie lad to find fault, but it seems a long way from the old "double jougs" and "duck stool" to looking glass and walking masters.

England is following Scotland. By a recent order of the home office the Scotch system is to apply to all female prisoners between the ages of sixteen and twenty-two, of whom, in England, there are nowadays far, far too many. Starting out, a large number of the offenders and the unfortunates are to be sent to Aylesbury prison to learn some of the arts taught in the Scottish prisons, such work as knitting, sewing, dressmaking, housekeeping and cooking.

Bright Brown, Dull Green.

Brown had married the prettiest woman in the town and Green had married the homeliest, but thought she was a beauty.

[illegible] versation having drifted to their respective better halves, Green remarked:

"I say, Brown, I think you and I married the two handsomest women in the village."

Brown looked at him in surprise a moment, but seeing he was serious, replied cautiously, and [illegible]:

"Well, old man, I guess you are about half right."

But Green didn't [illegible] make a few remarks.

His "Government Service."

In a recent case at the London (Eng.) sessions it was stated that a convict, who [illegible] number of periods of imprisonment, sent out bill heads on which [illegible] "Fifteen Years Government Work." Altogether he had been in prison fourteen years and two months.

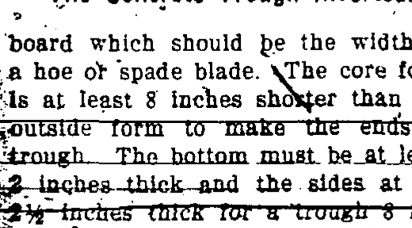
Live Stock

CONCRETE TROUGH FOR FEED

Very Easily Cleaned With Hoe or Spade Which Cannot Be Done With Round Forms—How Built.

As may be seen by the illustration, this trough is very easily cleaned with a hoe or spade, which cannot be done with the round or V-shaped forms usually employed. It also has an advantage over the square trough by the slanting sides, which cause all the feed to flow toward the center of the trough, where the animals may easily reach it, says Orange Judd Farmer.

A flat board is first laid upon the ground, and upon this is erected a square board form of the length, width and heighth of the trough to be made. Inside this is placed the core or inside form. This is made with two side boards set slanting and held in place by end boards, cut on each end with the slant you wish to give the sides. This form is covered by a



The Concrete Trough Inverted.

board which should be the width of a hoe or spade blade. The core form is at least 8 inches shorter than the outside form to make the ends of trough. The bottom must be at least 2 inches thick and the sides at top 2½ inches thick for a trough 8 feet long. These dimensions should be increased for a larger trough.

To avoid the square edges at the top of trough, lay in the four corners where the outside form and core set upon bottom board small bevel strips or concave molding. These may be just laid in position, as the concrete will hold them securely, and they mold a beveled or rounded edge to the trough, which will not chip easily or injure the animals feeding from same.

HEALTHIEST FOOD FOR HOGS

Should Be Fed Wheat Bran and Crushed Oats, Mixed Into Thick Slop—To Fatten Shoats.

The most economical as well as the healthiest food for brood sows is wheat bran and crushed oats made into a thick slop—they should have all they will eat with a relish. Give a dry, roomy yard to exercise in. An animal, especially a brood sow, cannot be kept in health when shut in a dirty pen and a small yard filled with slush and mud. Give once a week to each one shovelful of a mixture of one bushel of dry wood ashes mixed with one pint of salt and one pint of sulphur. Mix these well together, keep in covered box where it can be kept dry. This is an excellent tonic for keeping the blood pure and the animal in health. Burnt wood may take the place of the ashes. If roots and cabbage cannot be had, and grass pasture cannot be given, cut up a few grass sods and throw into the yard. The grass roots will take the place of roots. Fattening shoats for the early spring market should be given all the corn they will eat and plenty of clean, fresh well water twice a day. Keep the troughs clean. Pigs do best on warm millfeed and ground oat slop. Have the pens clean and dry. The pen may be kept comfortable by banking up the outside with long fodder. Do not put too many pigs in one pen. The younger and weaker ones should be placed in a pen by themselves and fed a little extra millfeed slop. Bed with cut straw or leaves. The feeding and care of the stock should be done by the farmer and not left to boys or the help.

Silage for Steers.

The use of silage for fattening beef cattle has been tested at a number of experiment stations and by stockmen with excellent results. In experiments conducted by the writer in 1904, it was found that silage-fed steers sold at $4.95 per 100 pounds, while those fed no silage brought only $4.70 per 100 pounds, a gain of 25 cents in favor of the silage-fed animals. It was found that for every 100 pounds of gain, 471 pounds of silage-fed saved 18 pounds of grain and [illegible] pounds of alfalfa.

In these tests silage was fed in connection with alfalfa hay, corn chop, kafir corn chop, and cottonseed meal. The average soil, in unusual seasons, will produce 12 to 15 tons of green corn per acre. Even with a yield of 10 tons per acre, there is an income, according to this experiment, of about $33 per acre.

The financial statement of this experiment showed that the silage-fed steers made a profit of $4.10 per head, while the same grade of steers fed on the same feed except silage lost $1.47 per head.

Special Care for Sows.

The pregnant brood sows at this time of year need a little special care and attention in the way of feeding. They must not be fed too heavily on corn; that grain being poor in protein, is ill adapted for a brood sow that must produce nourishment for a litter in utero.

Ensilage Cheap Food.

Ensilage is one of the cheapest suc[illegible] farm animals during the winter. It is good feed, handy to deal out and very much relished by all classes of stock.

[illegible]ed for Ewes.

Remember, that if that ewe is to drop a lamb this spring she will require just as much protein now as she will when she is suckling the lamb.

SHELTER WITH FEEDING RACK

Economy and Convenience Are Essentials to Be Considered in Constructing Feed Place.

There are two important questions which ought to be considered in building a feed rack. These are, economy, which includes convenience in feeding, and location. Most feed racks are built in the middle of an open lot which is not sheltered from storms and about which there is likely to be a depression worn out by the hoofs of the animals until water or ice forms the footing, or else it becomes

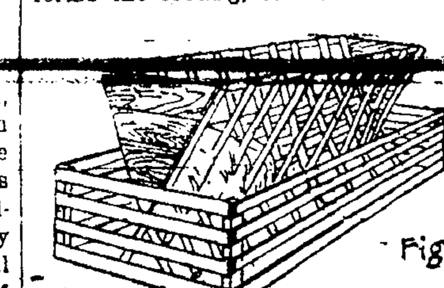


Fig. 1

Ordinary Feed Rack.

filled with waste hay which is almost equally objectionable, says Kansas Farmer. Such racks cannot be filled readily nor can the cattle feed at them in the greatest comfort.

The first drawing shows a feed rack in very common use which has been constructed with a view to obviate some of these difficulties. It is a good rack, not difficult of construction and quite saving of feed. It is a decided improvement over the one our Johnson county friend describes in that his is made with the slats running horizontally instead of vertically as here shown.

The lower drawing shows about the same construction except that it is only a half rack which is backed by a high, tight board fence. This form has several advantages. The driver can reach it from the other side of the fence without having to open gates or drive among the hungry cattle to unload. It also furnishes a splendid windbreak if the fence is set east and west and the rack built on the south side of it. I have seen this form of rack used by a good many farmers and feeders who express their satisfaction with it, though some of them had built it against an-

Fig 2

Half Rack.

other building or behind a hedge row or a grove of trees. In these cases the protection was secured though the convenience in filling was lost. Cattle will eat more and do better when made comfortable.

Make Your Own Horse.

As a general rule, a man may own good-pulling horses or balky ones of the worst type—just whichever he chooses. If a colt were properly handled while being broken in, and then loaded decently after it had learned to pull, balky horses would be few and far between. Indeed, we doubt very much if there would be a balky horse to be found in the whole world.

Worst Enemy of Sheep.

One of the worst enemies of sheep at the present time is that known by by sheep men as the stomach worm (strongylus contortus). This is a small red thread-like worm which infests the fourth stomach and is often found in such large numbers as to cause the death of the victim by actual starvation.

Use Pure-Bred Only.

There is no excuse for the farmer of even moderate circumstances to use other than pure-bred, good quality of sires in his breeding of horses, cattle, hogs, sheep or poultry.

Sheep Add to Profits.

Those who have been raising sheep in recent years have had no reason to complain. A flock well cared for adds substantially to the farm profits and exacts but a minimum of care.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Hogs are high, so be careful about bringing disease on the place.

Feed a little tankage to the brood sows. A rich feed and it counts.

Experiment stations are doing some fine work in testing hog feeding.

No pay in wintering hogs over. A little more feed will market them.

Too many seem to think that hog manure is not worth much. Why?

Skim milk is fine for young pigs to make them grow. It costs nothing if you have cows.

Don't let your sheep and lambs get at the straw stack. It gets into their noses and injures them.

Use some of that straw for bedding for the hogs. They need a warm and dry place to sleep, and must have it.

The same breed which you are quitting because they are slow growers the other man is buying because they mature early.

We should sell off all live stock that we cannot keep as we should this winter. Let the man keep them who can do it.

Do not breed from any mare that is deformed, sick, diseased, vicious, unsound, unsuitable, a poor milker, or a cross mother.

Keep your animals out of the draughts. A little batting, odds and ends of lumber, tar paper, old rags, etc., will do wonders.

Breed horses with the object of [illegible] farm and advancing the horse breeding industry of the state.

If you will throw the frozen silage into the warm feeding alley, and let it thaw out before it is used, no harm will come from feeding it.

Rice meal, when it is not adulterated with rice bran and the like, is a very good feed and has about the same feeding value as corn.

NOTHING BUT WORDS

SPEECH OF SENATOR ROOT DEVOID OF REASONING.

Reactionary Sentiment Will Find Little Favor Even Among Its Friends—Race Question Had No Place in Argument.

Mr. Root's defense of unpopular election of senators would be regarded with some favor as oratory if it had been made in a high school prize debate. Coming as it does from an advocate of brilliant attainments, it must be distinctly disappointing to the reactionaries. The only possible explanation for the weakness of the Root argument is that the usually resourceful senator could not discover any point that would give plausibility to his reasoning. The case was hopeless. That is why Mr. Root was as dull and unconvincing as if he were defending a pauper criminal by appointment of the court in a case where the evidence of guilt was overwhelming.

That also is why the generally skillful New Yorker abandoned his usual dependence on argument and resorted to tactics calculated to prejudice the jury in his favor. And so he threatened the south with federal supervision of state elections if the constitutional method of electing United States senators were changed.

While the race question has no rightful place in the discussion, and would not be dragged into it if the reactionaries were not driven to a desperate defense of their position, Mr. Root seemed hopeful of scaring southern senators away from the direct election cause by telling them that grandfather clauses and white supremacy would be imperiled by the success of the Borah resolution.

No southern Democrat who really wants to see the United States senate popularized would be driven off by such intimidation. The senators from the south know that Mr. Root and most of those who oppose the direct election amendment have no interest in the southern negro who is kept away from the polls by grandfather clauses or shotguns. Their concern for the disfranchised colored voter was not manifested until it seemed wise to affect sympathy for him in order to frighten the white south with the bogey of a federal force bill as a means of defeating the popular demand for the Borah amendment.

When the people shall have won their irresistible fight for the direct election of senators the Roots will forget all about the disfranchised negro. If occasion should demand it, and it would serve the cause of special privileges so to do, the present champions of the trampled colored voter would no doubt some day strike hands with southern senators to keep him ground to the dust, and would defend, in impassioned pleas for white sovereignty at the south, the electoral injustice they now sanctimoniously condemn.

Reciprocity and Revision.

Those Democratic leaders who are to prepare the bill revising the Payne law should rejoice in the appearance of the tariff pact with Canada at this time. Had it been sent to congress as a surprise next winter it might have upset their calculations—might have obliged them to go over a portion at least of their work. As they are just beginning the shaping of their plans, they can take the pact into account now, even should it fail of indorsement by the Republicans at this session.

There has been an idea, particularly since the Baltimore jubilee, that the tariff next year would be a simple proposition. Might it not take the form of a revision of the wool schedule of the Payne law as a starter? The Republicans are not united in support of that schedule. The president did not like it at the time he signed the new measure, and the Democrats to a man were opposed to it. Why should not Mr. Clark and his friends content themselves with overhauling a schedule not acceptable even to many of the Republican leaders, and then ask for an indorsement at the polls upon a promise to go on with the work, piece by piece, until the whole Payne law should be revised out of existence?

The president's message next winter in its tariff feature should be a particularly interesting document. The chances of his renomination are today nine in ten, and that the tariff will be the paramount issue seems certain. How, then, will he put the matter up to congress, and what response in the way of a bill will the house make? Both sides will have the presidency in mind and both will find it advisable to walk warily.

But, to repeat, the Democrats are fortunate in having nearly a year in which to study the new aspect of the case before putting their own views into shape for discussion and action.—Washington Star.

Drift From High Tariff.

The drift of the country away from the high tariff position is strikingly illustrated by the experience of Senator Heyburn of Idaho, with a stand-pat speech before the members of the Silk Manufacturers' association of America at New York Saturday night. His attacks on the Canadian reciprocity agreement met now a chilly silence and again shouts of disapproval. When he launched into a general eulogy of the schedules and declared that those present would starve to death if protection were withdrawn, there were cries of "I guess not," followed by shouts of laughter. The reports say that after the meeting a good deal of sharp comment was heard among the groups of manufac-[illegible] what President Taft is trying to do for the expansion of American trade and industry.—Springfield Republican.

I don't see how some of them (the railroads) will get along.—President Baer of the Reading (formerly of the divine right).

Patience, Geo. It will all be clear enough in a little while, even to you.

MUST GO TO THE PEOPLE

No Question Settled Until the "Court of Last Resort" Has Passed Upon It.

It is reasonably safe to say that no legislative body would pass a Payne-Aldrich tariff bill had the people the power to veto it. On the contrary, congress would revise the tariff in accordance with national rather than special interests.

Moreover, that would be the best thing in the long run for the special interests themselves. Once the people accepted a tariff law, we should hear no more of that troublesome question for a generation, and surely [illegible] protection from agitation and instability quite as much as from foreign competition. So it ought to work out in all things.

Representatives at best can only guess at public opinion, and often they mistake a loud noise for the voice of the people, forgetting that "the shallows murmur, but the deeps are dumb." Throughout a generation congress was guessing on the question of a money standard, whether it should be paper, silver or gold, and there was no rest or security. At last, in 1896, the problem had to go squarely to the people, as every problem finally must, and the people promptly gave a decision far more conservative than a timid congress ever had dared to give and at once put an end to all doubt and debate.

All matters of importance soon or late must be submitted to them for final determination. Delay only prolongs the uncertainty. Under the initiative and referendum every law has the direct or tacit indorsement of the public, and thereby gains a stability and force that can be derived from no other source.

No question is settled until the people have settled it.

The New Reciprocity Treaty.

For the first time in more than fifty years the governments of the United States and Canada have been able to prepare a trade agreement that both parties to the negotiation believe will prove acceptable to the people and increase the already great business passing over the border. The attempt to drive the Dominion into the Union has been definitely abandoned. The abrogation of the reciprocity treaty in 1866, the long period of notoriously hostile tariff legislation culminating in the McKinley and Dingley tariff acts, the constant friction over fisheries and boundaries and bonding privileges and alien labor laws—all these have ended in acknowledged defeat. Canada has grown and prospered in spite of them, and Washington has at last had the grace to acknowledge that the Dominion must hereafter be treated as the nearest neighbor and one of the best customers of the republic should have been treated long ago.

It is asserted in some quarters on this side of the boundary that there is an ulterior motive behind the change of attitude of the United States, and that, having discovered that Canada could not be coerced, the political strategists south of the line are now seeking to cajole and bribe her into the Union. That may be the motive, although there is no evidence of it, but anyone who believes that Canada's future depends on tariffs or trade agreements knows nothing of the intense love of country that is developing among the rising generation, the patriotic spirit nothing material can destroy or even shake.—Toronto Globe.

For a Tariff Commission.

The titular leader of the Democratic party in the house is Mr. Clark. The Democrats of the house have organized a central committee—the majority of the ways and means committee for the next congress—to which has been committed the administration of party affairs through the selection of the committees of the house, and who will necessarily have charge of the chief matter of legislation, the tariff. The chairman of this committee is Judge Underwood of Alabama, a man of large experience, sound judgment and high character. Mr. Clark and Judge Underwood after careful consideration have reached the conclusion that a tariff commission, on the lines followed by the pending bill, is a wise, fair, practical measure. In this conclusion they will certainly be sustained by the great body of the Democrats of the country. In acting on it, we believe that they will serve the country, their party and especially their own section.—New York Times.

It means much to a textile manufacturer whether a fabric runs 100 threads to the inch or only 50, but to the public and the average congressman this has no significance. Never yet has there been a tariff that was not at least based on the demands made by those who were to profit by it.

Protection runs mad when it insists that the paper duty shall be retained, that the Canadian agreement shall be rejected.

Was It Gum or Rag?

Representative Murdock, known as the Insurgent leader of the house, is said to have fallen sick from chewing gum. We don't believe it. Gum chewing never made anybody sick, but it makes everybody "tired." It's more likely that rag chewing made the well-known Republican ill, for there's so much of that in Washington it's easy to catch it. Wonder why they put it on the gum, anyway? Now, if they had reported that Mr. Murdock had the swelling of the feet we could blame it on his 'gum shoes,' for he is well known for soft pedal pursuits, but gum chewing, well, we'll have to weigh that carefully before we swallow it—the story.

Useful Practice.

"Our big old cook has a unique, not to say paradoxical way of wiping the cobwebs away from her better half's brain when he comes in with said brain full of cobwebs."

"How does she manage?"

"Says she gives him a bang or two over the head with her kitchen 'spider.'"

PROFIT IN OSTRICH FARMING

Industry in United States Only in Its Infancy, but Promises to Be Successful.

Flagstaff, Ariz.—"Does ostrich farming pay?" This question is asked by almost everyone who visits an ostrich farm. When an acre of alfalfa will furnish a home for four birds, with food enough to maintain them; when an ostrich will yield annually one and one-half pounds of feathers, with an average value of $20 a pound, and from thirty-six to ninety eggs, which may be used for incubation, or may furnish food at the rate of three and one-half pounds each if the owner doesn't wish to increase his troop, one may be left to judge as to the profitableness of the industry.

Ostrich farming in the United States is only in its infancy. It has been only twenty-three years since the first American ostrich farm was started.

Harvesting Ostrich Feathers.

The early attempt met with varying degrees of success. The pioneer breeders in this country had to get most of their knowledge from their own experience. In fact, more than half the ostriches now in the United States are the progeny of a single pair owned in Arizona in 1891.

At plucking time the ostriches are driven in from the pasture and placed in a small pen surrounded by a tight board fence five or six feet high. The plucking box is about four feet high, twenty inches wide, and three feet long, opened at one end and closed with a door at the other. An ostrich is caught and a hood placed over its head. An old black stocking makes a very good hood. The hooded bird is very easily handled. It is placed in the plucking box with its head toward the door. The plucker stands behind while removing the feathers. This is necessary, because the ostrich kicks or strikes very hard, but always out in front and never behind.

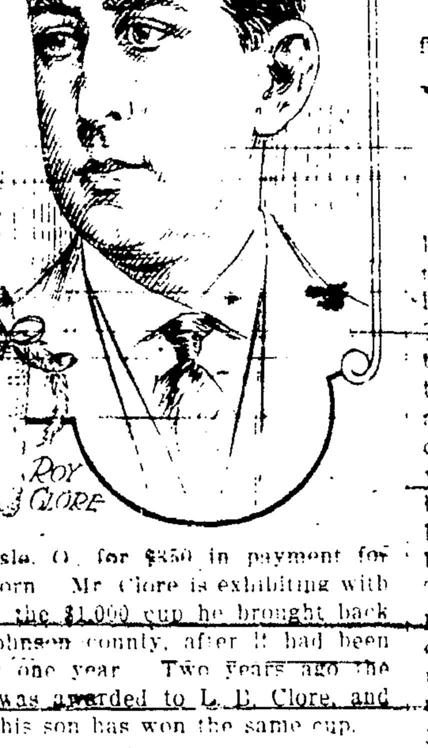
Manufacturers in this country usually request that the feathers be graded as nearly as possible as they are in the London market, where nearly all the feathers of the world are marketed. A London report shows the following classification: White, femia, bayocks, black, drabs, floss, spadones and boos, with numerous subdivisions and grades.

The value of the American feathers depends on the London market. In an American factory they bring 15 per cent. more than the London price plus the freight charges. In October "white primes and blood feathers"—the most valuable—sold in London for $146 per pound. It takes ninety of these feathers to weigh a pound. The "white prime" and "blood feathers" are taken from the males, as well as most of the "white firsts," though occasionally a female bird will have what the feather men call a "first white." The black feathers are plucked from the male bird, and the drab from the female. "Spadones" are chick feathers, the first plucking. "Boos" are tail feathers. "Bayocks" come mostly from the male birds. The shortest drab feathers, which are frequently used in making feather dusters, are worth $4 per pound. An average ostrich will yield one and one-half pounds annually.

THE CHAMPION CORN GROWER

An Indiana Boy Who Sold Ten Ears of the Prize-Winning Grain for $350.

Franklin, Ind.—Roy Clore, son of Leonard B. Clore, Johnson county's member of the Indiana legislature, has sold the ten ears of corn with which he won the grand sweepstakes at the national corn show in Columbus, for $35 an ear. Young Clore has received a check from W. N. Scarf of New



Carlisle, O., for $350 in payment for the corn. Mr. Clore is exhibiting with pride the $1,000 cup he brought back to Johnson county, after it had been away one year. Two years ago the cup was awarded to L. B. Clore, and now his son has won the same cup.

To Purify Water.

To purify water sprinkle a tablespoonful of pulverized alum into a hogshead of water (the water to be stirred at the same time). It will after a few hours, by precipitating to the bottom the impure particles, so purify the water that it will be found to possess nearly all the freshness and clearness of spring water. A pailful containing four gallons may be purified by a teaspoonful of alum.—National Magazine.

If a man were paid for doing the things he likes to do he would at once begin to want to do something else.

The KITCHEN CABINET

WE MUST express ourselves in order to grow, and in order to reach our destined goal; and we express ourselves only when we try to make things better both in ourselves and in our environment.

Helpful Hints.

When the chimney is burning out, throw a handful of salt into the stove [illegible] In the stove or furnace occasionally will keep the chimney clean of soot.

When troubled with ants use a sprinkling of tartar emetic around where they come in and it will finish their migrations. This is a poison and should never be used where any pet can get it.

When cutting butter from the brick, a nice clean cut can be made by wrapping the blade of the knife with waxed paper.

Matting will look better and wear much longer if it is varnished as soon as it is tacked down. Use a clear varnish and it can then be wiped and kept clean as easily as any varnished floor.

Add a teaspoonful of vinegar to rice while cooking or a teaspoonful of lemon juice and the rice will be white and the grains well separated when done.

Potatoes are better when baked if they are greased with a little lard before baking. They will bake quicker and the skin will peel off as thin as paper.

When cream will not whip, add the white of an egg and beat together.

When suffering with earache, roast a raisin until hot and insert into the ear.

A simple remedy for hiccough is a lump of sugar saturated with vinegar.

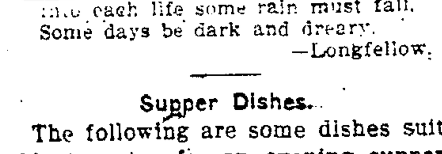
A half of a wooden clothespin will stop the jarring of a window.

Chocolate or cocoa stains will be easily removed if first soaked in cold water, before washing.

When boiling rice or beans, add a little butter to the water and they will not boil over.

This is the time to clean up the back yards and prepare for the spring garden.

Cover the hotbed with muslin and the rain and air can thus do its good work on the plants. Cover on chilly nights.



BE STILL, sad heart and cease repining,
Into each life some rain must fall.
Some days be dark and dreary.
—Longfellow.

Supper Dishes.

The following are some dishes suitable to serve for an evening supper, or they may be used for luncheon dishes:

Savory Oysters.—Clean a pint of oysters, parboil and drain. Melt four tablespoonfuls of butter, add the same amount of flour and stir until well browned. Pour on gradually the oyster liquor and a half a cup of soup stock. Add a few drops of onion juice. Salt, pepper and a teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce and the oysters. Serve on toast or in patty shells or timbale cases.

Russian Patties.—Parboil, drain and reserve the liquor from a pint of oysters. There should be a half cup of liquor. Make a sauce of three tablespoonfuls of butter, four and a half tablespoonfuls of flour, one-half cup of chicken stock, half a cup of cream and the oyster liquor. When the butter is bubbling hot, add the flour and when well mixed add the other ingredients; add two yolks well beaten, a tablespoonful of horse radish, two tablespoonfuls of capers, salt and pepper. Add the oysters and as soon as hot fill the patty shells.

Stuffed Eggs.—Cut four hard-cooked eggs in halves crosswise, remove the yolks, mash and add two tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, one teaspoon of vinegar, one-fourth of a teaspoon of mustard and salt and cayenne to taste. Add enough melted butter to make the mixture of the right consistency to shape. Make in balls the size of the yolks and refill the whites. Arrange on a serving dish, pour around one cup of white sauce; cover and reheat.

Eggs poached and served on toast with tomato sauce are very good for a change.

Tint cream cheese with green and fill the hollows of celery stalks.

Nellie Maxwell

England's Greatest Mine Fire.

The most serious colliery fire ever known in Britain was undoubtedly that which broke out at the Tawd Valley mine, near Preston, in 1872. Thousands of pounds were spent in trying to get the flames under control, but they overcame everything and consumed some millions of tons of coal. A wall ten feet in thickness was built around the affected parts, but the heat cracked the masonry and brought it down as fast as it was rebuilt. However, in 1897 the River Tawd overflowed its banks and went pouring down into the mine. No fire could withstand such an immense volume of water hurled upon it, and although the flames extended for 500 yards, they were quenched after having raged for a quarter of a century.—London Tit-Bits.

Merely a Suggestion.

"We are going to have a street fair here next spring," boasted the native.

"It would be more to your credit," rejoined the stranger within the gates, "if you would cut out the street fair and make an effort to have fair streets."

Combination Resting Place.

An adjustable back and ends are features of a combination bed, settee and hammock which an Ohio man has invented for use either in or out of doors.

STONE MOVED BY THE SUN

Immense Mass of Granite in Ohio Cemetery Undergoes Curious Revolutions.

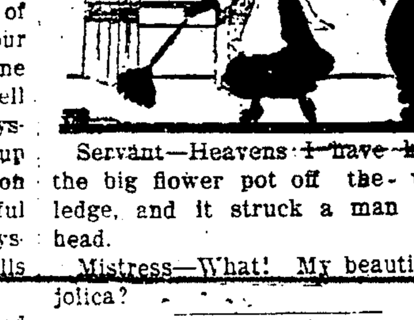
An interesting object is to be seen in a cemetery of Ohio—a large granite stone weighing two tons, in the shape of a ball, which is gradually turning on its axis. During the last five years, so it is said, this ball has turned a fraction over 13 inches. When the ball was placed in position an unpolished spot six inches in diameter was purposely left in the socket of the pedestal whereon it rested. A little later it was noted with astonishment that this spot was turning upward on the south side of the monument. This curious revolution of the polished ball, to life which would require a large derrick, is supposed to be due to the sun's action, in the following manner: The solar rays heating one side cause the ball to expand to a certain degree whereas the north side, which rests mostly in the shade, does not expand to the same extent, thus causing the ball gradually to shift its position by turning.

WOULD LIE AWAKE ALL NIGHT WITH ITCHING ECZEMA

"Ever since I can remember I was a terrible sufferer of eczema and other irritating skin diseases. I would lie awake all night, and my suffering was intolerable. A scaly humor settled on my back, and being but a child I naturally scratched it. It was a burning, itching sensation, and utterly intolerable, in fact, it was so that I could not possibly forget about it. It did not take long before it spread to my shoulders and arms, and I was almost covered with a mass of raw flesh on account of my scratching it. I was in such a condition that my hands were tied.

"A number of physicians were called, but it seemed beyond their medical power and knowledge to cure me. Having tried numerous treatments without deriving any benefit from them, I had given myself up to the mercy of my dreadful malady, but I thought I would take the Cuticura treatment as a last resort. Words cannot express my gratitude to the one who created 'The Cuticura Miracles,' as I have named them, for now I feel as if I never suffered from even a pimple. My disease was routed by Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and I shall never cease praising the wonderful merits they contain. I will never be without them, in fact, I can almost dare any skin diseases to attack me so long as I have Cuticura Remedies in the house. I hope that this letter will give other sufferers an idea of how I suffered, and also hope that they will not pass the 'Cuticura Life Saving Station.'" (Signed) C. Louis Green, 929 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 29, 1910.

STRIKING PEOPLE DIFFERENTLY.



Servant—Heavens! I have knocked the big flower pot off the window ledge, and it struck a man on the head.

Mistress—What! My beautiful majolica?

Warned.

A serious-minded New Yorker, who, because of his dignified outlook on life, has sent his son, aged twelve, to a particularly strict and proper boarding school in New England, unexpectedly visited the school last week. Ascertaining the location of his young hopeful's room, he climbed the four flights of stairs necessary to reach it—and entered. On a mammoth placard suspended from a steel engraving of "Washington and Generals" (presented to the youth as a Christmas gift by his admiring parent) was the cheerful sentiment:

"Don't spit on the ceiling. We have lost our ladder."

No Apparent Reason.

Reporter—Colonel, you and I know there was money used in electing Littlebrayne. How much did it cost him? You may as well tell me, for I'm going to find out.

Politician—What makes you think there was—er—bribery?

Reporter—Why, blame it, man, he was elected!

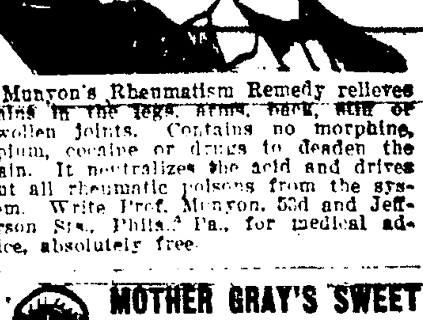
All Depends.

"Want a good anecdote about a statesman?"

"Was he re-elected?"

To render your neighbor a service willingly shows the generosity of your character; to preserve silence over it, the grandeur of your soul.—Puysieux.

RHEUMATISM



Munyon's Rheumatism Remedy relieves pains in the legs, arms, back, stiff or swollen joints. Contains no morphine, opium, cocaine or drugs to deaden the pain. It neutralizes the acid and drives out all rheumatic poisons from the system. Write Prof. Munyon, 53d and Jefferson Sts., Phila., Pa., for medical advice, absolutely free.

MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN

Relieve Feverishness, Constipation, Colds and correct disorders of [illegible] Mothers for 22 years. At all Druggists 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

TRADE MARK.

REMEMBER PISO'S for COUGHS & COLDS

The Gazette.

WELLSBORO, PA.

THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1911.

FRANK CONEVERY, - Editor and Proprietor

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The following named persons are announced as candidates for the offices specified below, subject to the decision of the Democratic voters of Tioga county at the primary election:

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
FREEMAN H. SMITH, Knoxville.
WILLIAM W. TATE, Wellsboro.

COUNTY AUDITOR,
W. J. BATES, Knoxville.
OTIS H. DAVIS, Wellsboro.

The following named persons are announced as candidates for the offices specified below, subject to the decision of the Republican voters of Tioga county at the primary election:

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
HENRY H. COOPER, Chatham.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
LUEL J. ROBERTS, Clymer.
OTIS H. EVANS, Wellsboro.
WALTER E. URELL, Tioga.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
ERNEST H. GREEN, Wellsboro.

COUNTY AUDITOR,
RAY C. LONGBOTHUM, Mansfield.

If the real purpose of the military and naval activity of the United States as provoked by the revolution in Mexico is to show Japan what we can do if the occasion should ever arise, it is certainly achieving its purpose. It comes high to show off, but then there are occasions when the grand stand play is the best move.

The indictment of nine men at Chicago who are prominent in business and public affairs, on a charge of conspiring to grab 10,000 acres of Alaskan coal lands valued at $100,000 an acre, is one of the direct results of the exposure of conditions in that territory growing out of the Ballinger-Pinchot-Glavis controversy with which the country is so familiar. The defendants in this case consist of a former railroad president, several bankers, brokers and financiers.

Those committees of Senate and House that were inclined to look upon the visitation of women last week as a huge joke were not long in discovering that it was a matter of seriousness all the way through. The women have shown by their arguments that they must be reckoned with. They are not asking for suffrage as a joke—they are intensely in earnest and will be heard from with increasing force, not only in this State but throughout the Union.

If all the salary increases and additional public berths asked for by bills already submitted to this State Legislature were granted, the annual amount taken from the State Treasury for those two purposes would be not less than $2,500,000 in excess of what the laws up to this time have allowed yearly for the pay-roll of the Commonwealth. The State Constitution says: "No law shall extend the term of any public officer, or increase or diminish his salary or emoluments, after his election or appointment."

Congressman A. Mitchell Palmer, in a statement given out at Washington last Friday, defends the validity of his election as Democratic National Committeeman, as well as that of George W. Guthrie as State Chairman. He declares that there is no question of the legality of the election by the committee on reorganization, and expresses confidence that the action will be sustained. Mr. Palmer voices popular Democratic sentiment when he says the object of the reorganization was not for the perpetuation of the old leaders' power, but was "to begin a new deal all around." He feels satisfied that a majority of the Democratic voters of Pennsylvania are heart and soul in the movement to rebuild the party on a substantial foundation, and that only a few dissatisfied leaders will balk and probably get out of the party.

A GROWING POLITICAL FIGURE.

Rapid Rise of Congressman Wilson in Councils of Democratic Party.

The Pittsburg Post in a recent issue printed the following editorial on William B. Wilson, Congressman from this district:

"The rapid rise of William B. Wilson in the councils of the Democratic party has occasioned considerable comment among those who remember him only as an official in the United Mine Workers of America. Democrats are pleased with the prominence he has attained and are speculating as to his future. His rise in politics is worth more than passing notice. Mr. Wilson has been elected three consecutive times in what was long regarded as an impregnable Republican district, a stalwart stronghold, which never held out more than a faint hope to Democratic aspirations. He has transformed this hotbed of Republicanism into a practically certain Democratic district, and has completely disrupted the standpat machine that always looked upon the district as its own sacred property. Herein lies the secret of his phenomenal popularity. For many years the Fifteenth district was looked upon by the Republican machine as a plum to be passed around in rotation among the faithful in Tioga, Potter, Clinton and Lycoming counties, and it was the greed of the latter county that broke the rule of precedent. The 'time-honored custom' was to allow each county in order two terms. This arrangement was continued many years until Lycoming county developed a boss who presumed to dictate to the three other counties, and who succeeded for a time. We refer to Elias Deemer, banker and retired lumberman of Williamsport, who fractured the two-term rule and succeeded in going to Congress three times. When he attempted to win a fourth term all four counties revolted, he was overwhelmed by William B. Wilson, and the district has been Democratic ever since, Mr. Wilson having been elected three times. Each time his majority has been larger, attesting the growth of his popularity.

"Mr. Wilson has made a most capable representative, and his value is growing with his service. He has added one more to the Pennsylvania Democratic delegation, which is now regarded as permanent, and he is entitled to the confidence of all those who are so earnestly striving for a reorganization of the Democratic party in the State. In Mr. Wilson they will find a wise counsellor as well as a willing and able assistant."

GATES OF BIG DAM RAISED.

Largest Reservoir in America Will Irrigate 250,000 Acres.

Phoenix, Ariz. — Col. Theodore Roosevelt, standing on the top of the dam, which bears his name, pressed an electric button that set in motion a mass of grinding machinery, which in turn raised three of the six massive gates weighing 10,000 pounds apiece.

The motors which raise the gates had hardly begun to turn before three raging torrents of water came rushing through the three openings at different levels down the Salt River Valley, where, after flowing fully sixty miles, it will be used in the irrigation of about 250,000 acres of land.

The dam has been about five years in building. The foundation was surveyed May 13, 1904. The first stone was laid Sept. 20, 1906, and the last stone was placed in position in the parapet walls Feb. 6, 1911. The structure is the largest storage dam in the United States, and, with one exception, the largest in the world. It is exceeded in size only by the Assouan dam on the River Nile.

There are 336,000 cubic yards of masonry in the dam, according to the records of the Reclamation Service, and 340,000 barrels of cement, manufactured from material found in the vicinity, were used in its building. The structure is of sandstone and cement and rises 284 feet above the river. It is 1,080 feet long on top and 170 feet thick at its base. Running along the top, which is the length of about two city blocks, is a roadway 20 feet wide.

The dam forms a reservoir twenty-five miles long, and more than 200 feet deep. Its capacity is approximately 56,628,000,000 cubic feet, or, according to the Reclamation Service, enough water to submerge the State of Delaware a foot deep.

The Salt Lake Valley, which the water will irrigate, it is said, will become one of the richest agricultural valleys in the world. Crops can be raised twelve months in the year. It is estimated by C. J. Blanchard, statistician for the Reclamation Service, that one full crop from this valley will equal more than the entire cost of the irrigation works. He declared that land that was not worth one cent per acre before the project was built, has since its completion, risen in value from $100 to $1,000 an acre.

The six massive gates of iron, which will control the outlet of the waters of the dam, each weighs 10,000 pounds. They measure 4 feet 9 inches wide by 10 feet high. They are divided into three "regular" and three "emergency" gates. The latter are to be used only in cases of extreme floods.

The original town of Roosevelt, which was built by the people who went to the dam to work, now lies under about 220 feet of water. Its successor has been built higher upon the mountain slope.

The Government road, which it was necessary to build before work on the dam could be begun, was guarded for every mile of its length to provide against any possible mishap. It was cut for a greater part of its length out of solid rock, at an expense of $500,000, to provide a means of conveying material to the dam during construction. It traverses a rugged mountain range and for many miles follows winding curves along steep cliffs, and is one of the most picturesque highways in America.

BAN ON POST CARD DUNS.

Won't Be Transmitted in Mails—Collection Agencies Hit.

Washington, D. C.—Postal cards to debtors demanding payment or containing threats hereafter will not be transmitted through the mails on the ground that others are likely to see them.

Postmaster-General Hitchcock issued an order notifying all postmasters to return to the senders any post cards or postal cards which mention debts. The department has no authority to exclude them from the mails, but can refuse to transmit them to their destinations.

Workmen Dig Up $1,400.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Workmen making alterations in the Sub-Treasury found beneath the flooring $1,400 that had been lost for three years. The money was in $100 bills and was mildewed and decayed with dust. The notes were turned over to the Government by the contractor.

Sunday Baseball Plan Defeated.

Albany, N. Y.—After a long debate the Assembly defeated by 65 ayes to 72 noes the bill of Assemblyman McGrath to legalize Sunday base ball by amateurs.

AGAINST CORPORATIONS.

Supreme Court Decides That They Must Pay the Government Tax.

Washington, D. C.—The Government won a great victory when the Supreme Court handed down a unanimous decision affirming the constitutionality of the corporation tax law. This unity of opinion is a strong tribute to Solicitor General Lehmann, who handled the case on re-argument. It also indicates clearly that in ordering the case to re-argument while vacancies still existed on the Supreme bench the court was actuated, not by any division among its members, but by the feeling that a case of this importance should be settled once and for all by a full court. When re-argument was ordered six members of the present court were on the bench, and as they all concur in the decision handed down by Justice Day they would have constituted in themselves a majority in favor of sustaining the Circuit Courts.

The victory of the Administration, which was sponsor for the corporation tax amendment to the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill, is as sweeping as it is unanimous. Every constitutional objection to the measure is set aside in short order. Public service corporations—specifically the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company of New York—are held to be within the scope of the statute in spite of their quasi-public nature.

Likewise the refusal of the Administration—on advice from Attorney General Wickersham—in estimating the net profit of corporations to exempt returns on municipal and State bonds in the possession of the corporation is sustained without equivocation. It is explained on this point that the inclusion of the income from bonds, admittedly not in themselves subject to taxation, is defensible on the ground that this income—as part of the net income of the corporation—is not taxed in itself, but is taken as part of a measure of the excise tax to be levied upon the concern for the privilege of doing business in a corporate capacity.

The decision applied to a long list of particular cases, many of them of minor importance. Only in three small ones did the court reverse the lower courts on their rulings in favor of the Government. These reverses will affect only an inconsiderable part of the revenue derived from the tax.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue was naturally highly elated at the outcome of the case, though it was not surprised at the decision. Commissioner Cabell has always believed the levy would be sustained and he has gone on with the work of collecting the tax regardless of the protests filed. So far he has collected $27,650,000 from the tax and this sum is daily being increased.

DEMAND THEIR LIBERTY.

Mexican Government Must Prove of American Prisoners Legal Arrest.

Washington, D. C.—The State Department sent to Mr. de la Barra, the Mexican Ambassador, a demand for the release of Edwin M. Blatt of Pittsburg, Pa., and Lawrence F. Converse of Glendora, Cal. The State Department alleges the men were arrested on American soil. At the time they were made prisoners, Feb. 22, the Mexicans said they were taken on Mexican soil and would be given a fair trial.

The case has been investigated by the Department of Justice as well as by the State Department. Agents of both say the men were undoubtedly arrested on the American side of the boundary.

It remains for the Mexican authorities to prove that the scene of the entire procedure has been within the jurisdiction of Mexico or to set the men, who were taken to Juarez, at liberty.

According to the Mexican Embassy the men were arrested on a strip of land along the Rio Grande which is disputed territory. Mexico claims the land and so does the United States. After Mexico had made the arrests and the State Department had made inquiries concerning it, Minister of Foreign Affairs Enrique Creel and the Mexican member of the International Boundary Commission, Brig.-Gen. Anson Miles, insists it is American soil.

The State Department's note demands the return of the two men. It is not an ultimatum, but is a strong demand. Many construed the letter as an ultimatum, on the theory that it was backed up by the 20,000 troops at Mexico's gates.

Blatt is twenty-one years of age, the son of Peter Blatt, a wagon maker, and left Pittsburg six months ago for Texas on account of his health. He is said to have served in the Texas Rangers.

Converse is a son of C. H. Converse, a lawyer. He is a nephew of Capt. G. L. Converse, U. S. A., retired, and a cousin of Second Lieut. G. L. Converse, Jr., Fourteenth U. S. Cavalry. Converse acted as a courier for Pascual Orozco, who tried to capture Juarez on Feb. 7. At that time he was on the El Paso side of the river and unable to take part in the fight. Converse, who had been instructor at a military school at Los Angeles, served in the Texas National Guard before joining the insurrectos.

According to affidavits submitted in behalf of Blatt and Converse, they applied for a meal at a Texas plantation, and after eating it built a fire and were sitting by it when three Mexicans made them prisoners, tied their hands and took them into Mexico. The Mexicans, who allege the arrests were made on Mexican soil, say the men were armed at the time.

DEATH FROM SHOCK.

Wife of Cashier Dies on Receiving News of Bank Robbery.

Rushville, N. Y.—The safe in the bank of the Rushville Banking Company, at Rushville, west of Geneva, was blown open by yeggmen.

It was completely wrecked and its contents, estimated at $5,000, stolen.

Mrs. W. I. Jones, wife of the cashier of the bank, who had been ill, died from shock when she heard of the robbery.

From French Hill.

French Hill, March 22.—Late reports from the Williamsport Hospital concerning the condition of Raymond Leary, of this place, who is suffering from a fractured skull, are not favorable for his recovery. It is earnestly hoped that he will recover sufficiently to be able to tell how the accident occurred, about which there now appears to be much mystery.

Alonzo Shaff will move his family into the P. West house on Losey creek and will work for Stephen Shaff this season.

The parties in this section who recently received boys from the Farm School in New York are very well satisfied with them and expect now to return them to that institution soon.

Maple sugar making came to a standstill quite suddenly last Wednesday night when the thermometer went to the zero mark and has continued very cold since.

Rev. B. E. Eggleston, of Sunderlinville, visited his sister, Mrs. A. D. Shaff, last week. During his stay here he gave us some good talks at the schoolhouse.

Lee Cummings has rented the Freeman Shaff farm and will move on it April 1st. Mr. Shaff will work for John Shipman in Farmington this season.

Great Clubbing Offer.

The Gazette has just completed arrangements with the National Democratic Chairman, Norman E. Mack, publisher of the National Monthly, whereby it can for a limited time offer a year's subscription to that high-class monthly publication with all renewals to the Gazette and all new subscribers to same at the rate of of $1.50 for both, cash in advance.

As you probably know the National Monthly is one of the highest class magazines published in the United States, beautifully illustrated and printed on fine paper and with handsome multi-colored covers.

—Mrs. John Davis, an aged and well-known resident of Westfield, died at her home in that borough last Friday evening, death resulting from acute pneumonia after an illness of a few days. She is survived by her daughter, Mrs. William A. Ritter, with whom she had lived since the death of her husband. Mrs. Davis was highly esteemed and greatly respected by all who knew her. The funeral was held Monday morning at 10 o'clock and was very largely attended.

—The Troy Creamery Company has been awarded their third successive contract for butter to be used in the United States Navy. This year the contract calls for 162,000 pounds of butter to be made between May 15th and August 15th. It will be packed in hermatically sealed tin cans holding three pounds each. Teeter & Moore, of Troy, Bradford county, were awarded a similar contract for 108,000 pounds.

—Mrs. Ephriam Boyce, of Hammond, gave birth to a boy one day last week that weighed one and a half pounds.

Rooms to Rent.

CONVENIENT LIVING ROOMS over the Bentley grocery and the "Sugar Bowl," in the Murray block. Call on or address,
COLIN B. CLARK,
March 16, 1911. Wellsboro, Pa.

Eggs for Hatching.

FROM heavy winter-laying strain of single-comb White Leghorns. One dollar per setting of fifteen. ARTHUR W. SPENCER,
7 McIlroy St., Wellsboro, Pa.
March 16, 1911-3t.

Good Property for Sale.

THE property of the late S. H. Wetmore, near the depot in Wellsboro, with house, three large gardens, barn and driven well of good water, is offered for sale. Address
F. B. WETMORE,
Haas Ave., East Sunbury, Pa.

Houses for Sale or Rent.

THREE HOUSES FOR SALE OR RENT. One on Charleston street and two on Tioga street. Good cellars, city water and sewage. Garden with each house. Possession given April 1st.
JOHN LYNCH.
Wellsboro, Pa., March 9, 1911-2t.

For Sale or Exchange.

A RAMBLER TOURING CAR, in good condition, is offered in exchange for a Runabout Maxwell, or a Ford, preferred. Call on or address,
W. T. WILKINSON,
Farmers' Hotel, Wellsboro, Pa.
March 9, 1911-tf.

Farm for Sale.

SITUATED in Delmar township, four miles west of Wellsboro, formerly known as the Avery farm but later as "Fairview Farm," containing about 50 acres, with fine dwelling house, two barns, one 32x44 with basement, one 30x40, large apple orchard, small fruits in abundance with good water.

Also, another small farm, a part of what is known as the John Lynch place, which also has a fine dwelling house and abundance of fruit.

Will sell one or both, as they are side by side.

I also have some farm implements and wagons which I will sell cheap.

Terms easy, possession given at once. For further particulars address,
R. L. WILSON,
Feb. 23-10t. Box 23, Ansonia, Pa.

E. B. POND
PAINTING AND PAPERING
Cor. Crafton & Water Streets
WELLSBORO, PA.

W. H. BOSTWICK
PAINTER AND PAPER HANGER
81 Pearl St., Wellsboro.
Sample Books from which to select the latest patterns in wall paper.

They Came To-day—More New Wooltex Suits and Coats

EVERAL new Wooltex Suits and Coats have just been unpacked. There's a hint of Paris in many of these new and beautiful garments.

Look at the magazines. See what they say about the coming fashions. You'll find that's how Wooltex garments are made.

Fancy buttons and odd fastenings are features of both jackets for suits and full length coats.

Choose your Wooltex garments now and know the style's correct and fabrics and tailoring guaranteed for two full seasons.

This label on every Wooltex garment

BERNKOPFS
The Store That Sells Wooltex

SAVE ½ ROOFING EXPENSE

Veribest Rubber Roofing

Quickly laid, durable almost everlasting, spark and fire-brand proof, insurance companies make the same rate on it as on metal or slate, always pliable like rubber, sold under guarantee and if not satisfactory, goods can be returned and money refunded.

VERIBEST RUBBER ROOFING,

the highest grade of RUBBER ROOFING on the market at a REASONABLE PRICE. This brand of Roofing is sold under an

ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE

furnished by the manufacturers. Ask us about this Roofing. A car load has just been received and we are prepared to quote you attractive prices.

HARKNESS & BORDEN,
WELLSBORO, PA.

YOUR RUNNING EXPENSES

for living will be much less if you buy your meats at Luther Yahn's. We are not exorbitant in our prices, and you always get the choicest Meats, Poultry, Game and Fish that can be procured. We are good judges of meats and know how to cut and trim them for your table to suit the most critical at

LUTHER YAHN'S
Opposite Coles House Block
WALN ST., WELLSBORO, PA.

GREAT BARGAINS

I have a few good numbers left in Ladies' and Misses' Suits and Coats which I will close out at very low prices. They are all this season's garments of good quality and good style and are great bargains. Call and be convinced.

LOUISE MARCH
79 MAIN STREET

For Rent.

A HOUSE CENTRALLY LOCATED. Suitable for small family. Inquire of
DR. L. A. LYON,
March 16, 1911. 37 Pearl St., Wellsboro, Pa.

INSURANCE
THE LARGEST AND THE OLDEST
AMERICAN & EUROPEAN COMPANIES
IT COSTS NO MORE TO BE PROTECTED BY THE BEST
L. H. KLOCK
RELIABLE INSURANCE. WELLSBORO, PA.

Get Ready For Spring

RUGS, CARPETS, CURTAINS, MATTINGS, LINOLEUMS, OIL CLOTHS.

All sizes, colors and makes at prices astonishingly low will be shown at our store throughout the Spring season.

Our general Furniture line in odd pieces for Bedroom, Dining Room and Kitchen is complete. Bedroom Suits, Parlor Suits, Dining Tables and Chairs, Buffets, Sideboards, China Closets, Couches, Book Cases, Iron Beds, Springs, Mattresses, Pillows and Rockers of all sizes, styles and finish. We also handle the celebrated Boon Kitchen Cabinets, which we would be glad to show you. It is the greatest labor saving device the housewife can have. A fine line of Go-Carts and Baby Carriages.

HORAM'S FURNITURE STORE
37 MAIN STREET, WELLSBORO, PA.
UNDERTAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

The Season When Sap Begins to Start Up Will Soon Be Here

A LARGE AND NEW STOCK OF

SAP BUCKETS,
SPOUTS,
SYRUP CANS
AND BOILING PANS
JUST RECEIVED.

Roberts Hardware Co.
Next Door to the First National Bank.

The Best Shoe Values To Be Had Anywhere at Any Time

Extra attention all along the line, from buying strictly only High Grade Footwear to seeing that you receive the shoes best adapted to your need. We give you the perfect fit, which means comfort and long life to the shoes. Our stock contains a great variety of shapes, each having advantages not to be found in stores carrying just ordinary shoes.

Because of our many years experience we are better prepared to meet your shoe necessities.

SMITHS' SHOE STORE

The Gazette AND THE Thrice-a-Week World. ONLY $2.00 PER YEAR, CASH IN ADVANCE.

Subscribers must pay all arrearages for the GAZETTE at the rate of $1.50 before taking advantage of this offer.

A Hot Water Bottle is Indispensible in Every Home

¶ Heat is nature's cure for pain and when promptly applied often prevents serious ills. There is no other means of getting the heat where wanted than by means of a HOT WATER BOTTLE.

¶ Our goods are fresh made from pure para rubber and are the finest obtainable. Give them a trial. We are sure to please you.

CORNER DRUG STORE - - - FAY F. HOWD

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION

THESE FOES OF MANKIND

Are Destroyed by Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets

Have you stomach trouble? If so, try this celebrated Rexall Remedy on our positive guarantee. We know it will relieve you. Why suffer?

H. L. BLATCHLEY

THE REXALL STORE

CAR LOAD

Champion Wagons

ALL SIZES

These Wagons will be sold at prices and terms to suit you

TWO SECOND-HAND CHAMPIONS AT A BARGAIN

COME AND SEE

Geo. M. Spalding

Local Notices.

CHICKENS WANTED.—The highest market price, spot cash, will be paid for chickens at Yahn's market on Main street, nearly opposite Coles House block.—Jan. 19-tf.

"Herod and the New Born King," which will be shown at Dreamland on Saturday, matinee and evening, is a marvel of accurate representation. It depicts the search of Herod for the new born King, and details the flight into Egypt to escape his jealous rage. The last scene, "The Repose In Egypt," is as pure and simple, and will remain engraved in the memory of every person fortunate enough to see it.

We back our opinion that the Wapsie Cigar is the best cigar in the world for 5 cents. Why? Because it is made in an ideal sanitary factory, and its filler is straight, clear, long, all Havana tobacco, absolutely free from artificial flavoring. The Wapsie is sold to the customer with the distinct understanding that if it is in any way disappointing we will return him his 5c by return mail, upon the receipt of his written complaint.

SKELTON & PEAKE,
Jan. 12, 1911-tf. Wellsboro, Pa.

The program for Howe's moving pictures to-morrow evening will include a ride on a dirigible balloon over Switzerland; another on the swiftest motor boat in the world, the Ursula, which are presented with a degree of realism that amounts to a real experience. Then there are journeys through Indo-China and the Gorges De L'Ardeche in France. Both are shown in all, the glorious colors of nature on perfect days. Still other features comprise a ramble through London; launching the White Star Liner "Olympic," the largest ship afloat; dissolving portraits of prominent Americans; a dangerous though bloodless bull fight; sensational scenes of dynamiting buildings in Messina, etc.

Sitting in a basket suspended in the air, with waves tossing a boat beneath you, is the experience promised those who travel with Lyman H. Howe at the Auditorium to-morrow evening. One feature is entitled "Landing Passengers at Tunis." The passengers are being transferred from a great ocean steamer to small boats, in which they are to be rowed to the city. At the time the scenes were obtained a storm was raging, and the boats of the Italian steamship company were called to a greater distance from the shore than usual to protect the steamship from going aground in the heavy sea. The women and children passengers become frightened by the method of transfer to small boats, and their cries, the rough assurances of the sailors, the battle between the men at the oars and the great waves, give an opportunity for realism that is thrilling.

—Here is a hint to poultrymen that won't cost them a cent: Take your fresh laid eggs, just as they come from the nest, and dip them in ice water, or as cold water as you have at hand, and let them become chilled. This chilling process closes the pores in the shell and prevents decay. Eggs thus treated will keep fresh for a long time under ordinary conditions.

The Gazette.

THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1911.

New Advertisements.

Rooms to Rent—Evans Clothing Co.
House Furnishings—Max Bernkopf & Bro.
The Best Shoe Values—Smith's Shoe Store.
Annual Financial Statement—County Commissioners.
New Styles in Spring Suits and Coats—Max Bernkopf & Bro.

Late Local Brevities.

—"The Climax" will be here April 6th.

—Fred Potter, of Elmira, was a visitor in town Monday.

—Mrs. J. E. French is visiting relatives at Jersey Shore.

—Mrs. George Westbrook is visiting relatives in Farmington.

—A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Boughtin last Friday.

—W. E. Davis, of Lawrenceville, had business in town last Saturday.

—Raymond Smith is home from Conway Hall for the Easter vacation.

—Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Field visited relatives at Niagara Falls last week.

—W. S. Mackey visited his daughters at Hornell and Elmira last week.

—E. R. Copp, of Nelson, was a business visitor at the county seat Monday.

—Frances Bodine is home from Lafayette College for the Easter vacation.

—Howe's moving pictures to-morrow evening for the benefit of the band.

—"Herod and the New Born King" at Dreamland, Saturday matinee and evening.

—Dana Campbell, an employe on the Central, has moved his family to Corning.

—Mrs. A. G. Koelble, of New York, is visiting her mother, Mrs. William O'Connor.

—Mrs. L. R. Horton entertained a company at "five hundred" Tuesday afternoon.

—J. Dockstader, of Charleston, has purchased the Harmon property on East avenue.

—Miss Vivian Fischler left this morning for a visit with relatives at Williamsport.

—Last Thursday was the coldest March in ten years, according to local weather prophets.

—A marriage license was issued Monday in Williamsport for a man of 86 to wed a girl of 19.

—Clarence E. Locey has purchased the John Lester farm in Charleston. Consideration, $7,000.

—The stock of goods in the S. L. Dengle store in Delmar was sold at sheriff's sale Monday.

—Prothonotary E. J. Catlin is in Scranton this week attending the United States Court as a juror.

—Walter Ackley, of Lockport, N. Y., is visiting at the home of his mother, Mrs. Royal A. Wheeler.

—Miss Mildred Spalding entertained a company of lady friends at a card party last Wednesday afternoon.

—Dr. J. P. Longwell was confined to the house several days last week, suffering from an attack of quinsy.

—Miss Glenora Wise has gone to Horseheads, N. Y., where she has secured a position in a millinery store.

—Leon Buckley, of Elmira, has accepted a position as stenographer with the law firm of Dunsmore & Edwards.

—Mr. and Mrs. Uri French, of Elmira, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Conevery the first of the week.

—Mrs. H. L. Bloom and daughter attended the funeral of the late William Whittaker at Covington on Tuesday.

—L. G. Stoddard, editor of the Elkland Journal, moved his household goods from this place to Elkland last week.

—Mrs. Lillian Staub returned last week from an extended visit with relatives at Newark, N. J., her former home.

—Jasper Slingerland will move his family next month to Westfield, where he will be employed at the new condensery.

—Rev. Northey Jones, of Christ's church, of Williamsport, will hold services at St. Paul's church this evening.

—John Corran, of Buffalo, an engineer on the Lehigh Valley railroad, is visiting at the home of his sister, Mrs. H. J. Eaton.

—Bert Perry and Miss Flossie Mosher, both of Little Marsh, were married in this borough last Saturday by Justice O. H. Davis.

—Samuel A. Clemens and Ida L. VanWoert, both of Charleston, were married in Wellsboro yesterday by Justice O. H. Davis.

—Daily weather reports are now received at the local office of the Western Union and are posted in the show window of Evans Bros.' store.

—Richard Rattenry, of Galeton, formerly of Wellsboro, has bought a barber shop at Batavia, N. Y., and will move his family to that place.

—The young ladies' basket ball team of this place has booked a game with the ladies' team of Bath, N. Y., at the skating rink next Saturday evening.

—Max Leutner, of Tioga, was a business visitor in town yesterday. Mr. Leutner is well-known as a baker and was a former resident of Wellsboro.

—Rev. Father O'Toole attended the Laymen's banquet at the Methodist church Monday evening and delivered an address on "Christian Brotherhood."

—Sheriff and Mrs. L. D. Goodspeed entertained a large company of friends at a card party last Friday evening. The St. Patrick day colors prevailed in the decorations.

—Knoxville is to have a national bank. It will be known as the First National Bank of Knoxville, with A. B. Hitchcock as president and Charles H. Lugg as cashier.

—Dr. Portus Baxter, of Roundup, Montana, is visiting his mother, Mrs. Harry Baxter, at Nelson. Dr. Baxter will be remembered in Wellsboro as the eldest son of former Sheriff Harry Baxter.

—Miss Alice Swartout, of Corning, formerly of Wellsboro, was awarded $1,200 in the damage suit against the New York Central, charged with causing the death of her father through alleged negligence.

—Last Friday evening a picked team from this borough visited Sabinsville, where they were defeated by the basket ball team of that place by a score of 17 to 12. A return game will be played here soon.

—All sons of veterans of the Civil War residing in Wellsboro and immediate vicinity are requested to meet at Grand Army Hall on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock for the purpose of organizing a camp of Sons of Veterans.

—Mrs. Margaret Jenkins, matron at the Dixie Hospital, Hampton, Va., who has been ill for several months past, was brought here last Thursday evening by Dr. Esther Morgan, of Dixie Hospital, and taken to the home of her sister, Mrs. William MacNulty, on Bacon street.

—The Committee on Permanent Certificates will meet in the High School building at Wellsboro on Friday and Saturday, April 7th and 8th, to examine teachers who are applicants for such certificates. The examination will begin on Friday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock.

—Joseph Lewis, formerly of Wellsboro, and Mrs. Mary Bell, formerly of Knoxville, both now of Camden, Georgia, were married on March 13th at that place. Mr. Lewis will be remembered as a former bookkeeper for J. L. Robb & Sons. His bride has been teaching school at Camden.

—The basket ball game at the rink last Friday evening between Galeton and Wellsboro attracted a fair-sized crowd. The home team defeated the visitors by a score of 20 to 12. The tactics employed at several periods of the game were of the "rough house" order. The band netted about $30.

—Monday morning ex-City Engineer J. L. Fisher, of Williamsport, arrived in town with a surveying corps and immediately "got busy" in running a line over the route of the proposed trolley road of the Tioga Traction Company between this borough and Mansfield. Further developments are anxiously awaited.

—Engineer and Mrs. Samuel F. Dunn were given a pleasant surprise party at their home on Cone street last Saturday evening by neighbors and friends. It was a very enjoyable affair. Owing to the recent change in the schedule of freight trains on the Central, Mr. and Mrs. Dunn will soon move to Corning to reside.

—Announcement was made from Washington, D. C., Monday afternoon, of the census of Wellsboro by wards. The First ward has a population of 1,694, and the Second ward 1,489. Total population, 3,183. During the past ten years both wards have made slight gains, the First an increase of 80 and the Second 149.

—A Jersey Shore correspondent says: "John Vandergrift and Miss Louise Scott, of Wellsboro, were married at the home of the former's sister, Mrs. C. H. Decker, on Allegheny street, on Saturday. Rev. Charles Flickinger, of St. John's Lutheran church, performed the ceremony, after which a supper was served. Mr. and Mrs. Vandergrift will make their future home on a farm near Wellsboro."

—The bill introduced by Hon. Henry I. Wilson, of Big Run, Jefferson county, formerly of Wellsboro, in the Legislature of Monday, providing for a license fee of $500 from the fraternal organizations maintaining a sideboard for the benefit of their members, is not meeting with much favor among the members of the different organizations affected in the State, the club members contending that the bill is framed in the interest of the licensed liquor dealers and is for the purpose of putting the fraternal clubs out of business.

—The regular monthly meeting of the Woman Suffrage Club will be held at the court house next Saturday evening, to which all women are invited. The following is the program for the evening: Paper, prepared by Major G. W. Merrick, on "The Laws Pertaining to Married Women in Pennsylvania," read by Mrs. H. E. Raesly; suffrage notes, Miss Ella Merrick; an informal talk, reviewing a lecture given in Washington by Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, on the English methods, Mrs. W. W. Miller. "Let us have the faith that right makes might, and in that faith, let us, to the end, dare to do our duty as we understand it."

Death of Jacob Brodhead.

Jacob Brodhead, aged 86 years, one of Wellsboro's oldest and best known residents, died at his home on West avenue Tuesday afternoon at 4:45 o'clock. Mr. Brodhead had been in feeble health for some time but was able to be up and about until within a few days. The immediate cause of his death was senile debility, proceeding from the infirmities of old age.

Mr. Brodhead was born near Owego, N. Y. He had been a resident of Wellsboro for over 40 years and was well-known in this section of the county. In his younger days he was a great traveler, of which much could be said and written. He spent several years in Australia, California and the Black Hills during the gold mining fever. He conducted a billard room in this borough for some time and later purchased a small general store at Blackwells, where he remained several years.

The deceased is survived by his widow, who is seriously ill, and one son, Daniel Brodhead, of Indianapolis, Ind.

LATER.—Mrs. Brodhead died last evening about 6 o'clock. She was about 75 years of age. A double funeral will probably be held from the home on Friday or Saturday afternoon.

We Can Make Yours a Dustless House

THE THURMAN ELECTRIC VACUUM CLEANER

does the house cleaning as no other machine of its size on the market can do. It covers every branch of house cleaning thoroughly, cleans and renovates all carpets, rugs, ceilings, mattresses and upholstered furniture.

This Vacuum Cleaner not merely takes up the loose surface dirt but gets it all, making the house thoroughly sanitary.

TERMS: 50 cents per hour; minimum charge, $1.00. Leave orders at Deane's Studio or call 114L, Bell Phone. DEANE & SMITH.

Wellsboro, Pa., March 16, 1911.

Rooms to Rent.

ONE OR THREE ROOMS, over Fischler's bookstore. Enquire of Evans Clothing Co., 75 Main St., Wellsboro, Pa.

BANQUET AND BALL.

Chrysanthemum Club of Liberty Holds Enjoyable Gathering.

Liberty, March 22.—The Chrysanthemum Club of this place held its annual banquet in Miller's Hall on Friday evening, March 10th. The club, which is composed of 25 young ladies, spared no trouble or money in making it one of the largest and most successful banquets ever held in the borough.

The president, Mrs. Fred B. Miller, with the co-operation and harmonious efforts of the other officers and members had something interesting in the entertainment for every minute of the evening. The young ladies spent nearly a week previous to the time of the banquet preparing the spacious hall, and the artistic arrangements and elaborate decorations brought forth worthy comments from many of the invited guests.

The first hour and half was spent in progressive euchre, after which a short but interesting program was rendered. It consisted of six selection given by the Junior Male Quartet, as alternating with the same number of selections given by the Chrysanthemum Club chorus.

Following the program all formed in line for the grand march, which ended in all being seated at a table, which was loaded with all variety of viands.

After the refreshments had been served, Toastmaster Frank Snyder called on many of the gentlemen and twenty-six responded in a way that made the club feel that they were appreciated and recognized as a live factor in the town.

At this time the Liberty orchestra started to play a waltz and the two hour hop that followed was the final climax to a very enjoyable evening for all present.

Guests were present from Williamsport, Renova, Canton, Morris, Mansfield and Jersey Shore.

—George E. Harris, of Lawrenceville, was taken to the Corning hospital last Saturday with the hope of saving his life by a further amputation of his foot. He is suffering from blood poisoning brought on by cutting a corn last June. For several weeks he has been seriously ill at Lawrenceville and was removed to Corning with the hope that further amputation may save his life.

That Peculiar Lightness and Flavor

Found in the finest biscuit, rolls, cake, etc., is due to the absolute purity, fitness, and accurate combination of the ingredients of the Royal Baking Powder. The best things in cookery are always made with the Royal Baking Powder. Hence its use is universal—in the most celebrated restaurants, in the homes of the people, wherever delicious, wholesome food is appreciated.

Royal Baking Powder

is sold in every civilized country, the world over.

It is the only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar.

Royal Cook Book—800 Receipts—Free. Send Name and Address.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

—Governor Tener has signed the bill introduced by Representative George W. Williams, of this county, authorizing the Blossburg Cottage State Hospital to receive persons suffering from diseases other than of contagious form. This enlarges the scope of the hospital, which has heretofore under the law been limited to cases of injury only, practically by making it a general hospital.

—E. Ashmun Parsons, aged 65 years, editor and publisher of the Bradford Argus, died at his home in Towanda last Wednesday evening after an illness of several months from stomach trouble. The Bradford Argus is the oldest newspaper in Bradford county and Mr. Parsons had been identified with the business since he was a boy. He is survived by his widow, two sons and two daughters.

Your Receipts and Disbursements

We have compiled a "FARMER'S HANDY ACCOUNT BOOK," in which can be kept a complete record of everything handled on the farm. Amount of seed planted and acres sown and amount harvested of oats, corn, buckwheat, wheat, etc. A place is set apart for the cost of keeping live stock—a daily record for milk, butter and eggs. In fact, there is a place for every product of the farm and every farmer should have one. A postal card request is sufficient.

Will Mail You One Without Charge. Write To-Day

TIOGA COUNTY SAVINGS & TRUST CO.

Newest Arrivals in House Furnishings

Ready to Brighten Up Your Home

Unpacked and ready for your inspection are these new and pretty House Furnishings. Change the appearance of your rooms,—make your home more attractive. You'll be surprised when we tell you how little it will really cost.

RUGS

Very special values in Room-size Rugs, Khaki, Tapestry, Velvet Brussels' Axminister, or Wilton.
Especially noteworthy is a Brussels Rug 9x12 at $10.50. It is worth a special trip to inspect the unusual value at $10.50.
Small Rugs from 18x36 to 36x72 inches in Tapestry, Velvet and Smyrnas.
Crex Rugs for porch use.

CARPETS

Our new Carpets range from low-price Granites and Union Half-wool goods to the very best all-wool makes. Tapestry, Hall and Stair Carpets to match.

MATTING

Mattings range from the most inexpensive China and Japan grades to the celebrated Hofi Fibre of woven colors in different grades.

CARPET PAPER

We sell only the best quality of Corrugated Carpet Paper.

LINOLEUMS

Two or four yards wide, handsome patterns.
Floor Oilcloths—a splendid assortment.

COUCH COVERS

A large variety of new patterns.

Lace Curtains, Ruffled Curtains, Window Shades in special sizes and Tapestry Curtains that will please anyone.

BernKopf's

YOU ARE A HORSE IN A TREAD MILL WHILE YOU are SPENDING all you earn

PUT YOUR MONEY IN THE BANK and YOU WILL BE A FREE MAN

IF you earn $10,000 a year and spend $11,000 you will fall behind. If you earn ten dollars a week and save part of it you will get ahead—and there is no other way to do. Get out of the tread mill.

You Can Start Account With $1.00

or $1,000, and each day will add to it because

WE PAY 3 1/2% COMPOUND INTEREST

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

LIVED LONG WITHOUT EATING

Men and Animals Have Made Some Remarkable Fasts a Matter of Record.

The record for fasting, so far as humanity is concerned, is held by Granie, a French murderer, who determined to starve himself to death, and from the day of his arrest refused to eat. In spite of every effort on the part of his warders, who first tried tempting him to eat by placing the most dainty meals in his cell, and when that failed, attempted feeding him by force, he held out for 63 days, at the end of which time he died. Up to then the longest authenticated fast on record was that accomplished by Giovanni Succi, who fasted at the [illegible] But these records sink into insignificance when compared with the fat pig of Dover, enshrined in Dr. W. B. Carpenter's "Manual of Physiology." This pig weighed 160 pounds and was entombed for 160 days by the fall of a portion of the chalk cliffs. When dug out it weighed only 40 pounds, but to the surprise of its owner was alive.

WEAK BACKS MADE STRONG.

Backache in most cases is kidney ache, and usually accompanied by irregularities of the urine. To remove the pain and weakness you must cure the kidneys. Do so with Doan's Kidney Pills. Mrs. Perry Hillman, Monongahela City, Pa., says: "I was so bad with kidney disease I despaired of relief. I had inflammatory rheumatism and finally dropsy set in. My ankles became bloated, my heart was affected and the doctors gave me no relief. Soon after using Doan's Kidney Pills, I grew stronger and ere long I was able to do my housework."

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

THIRST.

"Of all the tortures I should think the most terrible would be to be awfully thirsty where no water could be secured."

"Why water?"

To Incline Toward Mercy.

Jim had been far from a good boy during the day and toward nightfall he realized the fact fully. Being well acquainted with the workings of family discipline, he assayed a little diplomacy.

"Shall you tell father about me?" he inquired of his mother.

"Certainly I shall tell him," responded his mother, with sorrowful firmness.

"Shall you tell him before dinner or after dinner?" asked the culprit.

"After dinner," was the announcement.

"Mother," and Jim gave a wiggle of anticipation, "couldn't you have a blueberry pudding for his dessert? Couldn't you do that much for me, mother?"—Youth's Companion.

EDITOR BROWNE
Of The Rockford Morning Star.

"About seven years ago I ceased drinking coffee to give your Postum a trial.

"I had suffered acutely from various forms of indigestion and my stomach had become so disordered as to repel almost every sort of substantial food. My general health was bad. At close intervals I would suffer severe attacks which confined me in bed for a week or more. Soon after changing from coffee to Postum the indigestion abated, and in a short time ceased entirely. I have continued the daily use of your excellent Food Drink and assure you most cordially that I am indebted to you for the relief it has brought me.

"Wishing you a continued success, I am Yours very truly,
J. Stanley Browne,
Managing Editor."

Of course, when a man's health shows he can stand coffee without trouble, let him drink it, but most highly organized brain-workers simply cannot.

The drugs natural to the coffee berry affect the stomach and other organs and thence to the complex nervous system, throwing it out of balance and producing disorders in various parts of the body. Keep up this daily poisoning and serious disease generally supervenes. So when man or woman finds that coffee is a smooth but deadly enemy and health is of any value at all, there is but one road—quit.

It is easy to find out if coffee be the cause of the troubles, for if left off 10 days and Postum be used in its place and the sick and diseased conditions begin to disappear, the proof is unanswerable.

Postum is not good if made by short boiling. It must be boiled full 15 minutes after boiling begins, when the crisp flavor and the food elements are brought out of the grains and the beverage is ready to fulfill its mission of [illegible] comfort and rebuilding the cells and nerve centers broken down by coffee.

"There's a Reason."

Get the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

[illegible]

Corralling a Quarter Section

By M. J. PHILLIPS

(Copyright, 1911, by Associated Literary Press.)

Arthur Brant was conscious of an undercurrent of hostility in the sod cabin of the Pentons. The mental atmosphere was as crisp as the breathless cold of the February night—a cold which clutched the Dakota prairies in iron fingers.

[illegible] women were concerned, and though he felt acutely that for some reason Hilda Penton, her parents and her ten-year-old brother had turned against him, he could not bring himself to ask why, or to worm the reason out of them by indirection.

They had moved onto the quarter section adjoining his own fine farm a few weeks before. He had not learned to know them well, though he had formed the habit of dropping in on them during the evening. But now he was unwelcome. Jim Penton, usually affable and garrulous, smoked tonight in grave silence. He kept his gaze on the cracked stove, which was glowing red with its efforts to beat back the searching cold.

Mrs. Penton knitted without looking up, and little Jim, who usually hung adoringly about Brant's knees, was huddled in a corner, though he peered stealthily at his friend as often as he dared.

As for Hilda herself, beyond the merest monosyllabic replies to Brant's efforts to make conversation, she was ominously quiet.

When her work was completed and she sat down opposite him, her blue eyes were sparkling, and her voice reminded Brant of the crackle of frosty snow under foot.

"I understand, Mr. Brant, that you were down at the county seat Friday looking up the title of our quarter section."

"Yes," replied Brant; "that's one reason I came over. The land's been advertised for unpaid taxes. It's to be sold Tuesday."

"And you're going to buy it in?"

The contemptuous tone cut like a lash. "No," replied Brant, simply.

"Well, we can't redeem it. We had barely enough to get it. And that miserable Sim Brockway cheated us. He said the title was all right. Now we're to have another sample of Dakota friendship!"

"It Was a Bad Day Even for an Enemy to Be Out."

Anger swept away Brant's shyness. He rose. "You mean I'd try to get your property on tax-title?"

"We were told that's how you came by your last two quarter sections."

"Whoever told you that lied," said Brant, quietly. "The owners hadn't paid taxes, I'll admit. But I gave fair value for every acre, just the same."

He knew who told the falsehood—Peter Snyder, fat-faced, shifty-eyed Pete, who had elected himself first friend to shiftless Jim Penton and pretty, blue-eyed Hilda. And Peter was notorious as a tax-title shark. He was getting rich by taking advantage of the land-poor.

"Our hundred and sixty would complete your section," drawled old Jim; "I don't wonder you want it."

Brant turned on him. "I don't want your land," he said. "But if you don't raise a hundred and forty dollars by Tuesday some one'll get it; that's sure."

He strode out and closed the door behind him. Perhaps his musings would have been less bitter had he known that Hilda had cried silently for an hour after going to bed—and her tears were not altogether for the coming loss of the farm.

Tuesday dawned cloudy, cold; a storm was in store. As Hilda looked out on the broad plain of undulating white, treeless and stark, sudden hot resentment welled up within her. For behind a swiftly jogging horse, was Arthur Brant. He was headed for the county seat, 22 miles away.

She had nourished a secret hope that Peter Snyder lied; that Brant would not seize their land. But Peter, whom she distrusted despite his plausible tongue, had told the truth. Brant cared more for their land than for their—for her—regard. Her lips trembled pitifully as she turned from the window.

The storm came apace. There was a wind that flew with the speed of a bullet.

A score of times during the day an unconfessed anxiety drew the girl to the window. There, melting a hole in the frost with her breath, she peered into the storm. It was a bad day even for an enemy to be out.

At eight o'clock there came a muffled knock. Hilda hurried to the door and threw it open, to recoil in amazement, for the mild, patient head of a horse projected into the cabin. It was Brant's horse.

With an exclamation she waded through the snow to the cutter. There was a huddled, fur-clad heap in the bottom of the vehicle.

As her cry brought the others out bareheaded into the storm, a shape detached itself from the rushing white gloom—Frank Oleson, Brant's hired man. The Swede had been searching, afoot, for his master.

"He bane freezing!" he cried, and fell upon Brant like a bear, cuffing, shaking and worrying him back from the verge of the dreaded sleep which has no waking.

Brant roused reluctantly and looked about him, at the faithful Oleson, at the Pentons, scarcely less concerned, at the cabin beyond, warm and light and cozy. His face changed as at an unpleasant memory.

"Take me home, Frank," he said, in a tone that brooked no disobedience.

And for the second time within a week Hilda Penton cried herself to sleep. The last vestige of hope was gone. He had bid in their land. That is why he would not trespass on their hospitality.

It was three days before little Jim could go to the postoffice, two miles away. He came back with a letter—an official looking article from the county seat, and a budget of news that kept him jumping up and down in excitement.

The envelope was addressed to her father, but Hilda tore it open, caught the sense at a glance, and dropped weakly into a chair.

"Mother—father!" she gasped; "It's all right. We won't lose our farm. Mr. Brant has loaned us the money."

Mr. and Mrs. Penton, graying heads bent together, laboriously gathered that James Penton, by his agent, Arthur Brant, had paid the sum of $142.75, being the full amount due for back taxes and penalties on the southeast one-quarter of section— Oh, it was all there, to the last letter and figure of the description.

Meanwhile, little Jim, by the expedient of whooping at regular intervals, at last attracted the family's attention.

"Listen to me, listen to me!" he yelled. "Lemme tell you about the fight over to Carlin Tuesday. Bill Samuelson, he saw it."

"Hey?" said his father, raising his eyes at last from the magic paper. "A fight—who?"

"Arthur Brand and Peter Snyder," chattered little Jim. "That mean old Pete was there to get our land, and he had a check all made out. But Mr. Brant came in and said he was your agent, pa, an' had the money ready. An' Pete called him a liar, and Mr. Brant told him he was a tax-title shark, so Pete struck at him.

"And then they fought and knocked over chairs, an' the clerk climbed up onto the desk, and Mr. Brant blacked Pete's eyes and bloodied his nose. An'—"

Little Jim stopped, the breath squeezed out of his body. For his sister, her eyes shining like twin stars, was hugging him to her breast and laughing and crying at the same time.

"Jim," she said, "you go and tell Arthur to come over here I—we—we want to thank him, and beg his pardon."

"Tain't ne'essary," replied Jim, wriggling free. "I asked him myself. An' he said he'd come."

CHINA SWEPT BY BLACK DEATH

BURYING VICTIMS OF THE PLAGUE. PHOTO COPYRIGHT BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

GROWING more voracious each day, its resistless tentacles constantly reaching into new districts for victims, the great Chinese plague is gradually leaving behind it a trail of death and disaster, and apparently defying the efforts of both Chinese and foreign physicians to check it. The fatal pest is the "black death," and it is sweeping through China in its most malignant form. No cripples or convalescents are left in its trail, nothing but death. For it proves fatal in a very few hours to each person it lays its hand on. There is no middle ground with this dreaded pest. It is either escaping it altogether or death.

The Oriental plague is numbering its victims by scores of thousands; it will not be long until it is by hundreds of thousands. At Harbin, Manchuria, 6,000 bodies of victims were burned and the ashes buried on the outskirts of the city. Forty-eight hundred of these came from the Chinese section of the city and the balance from the Russian quarters. On one day 16 stacks of coffins and seven pits, filled with bodies and oiled logs, blazed outside the city walls.

The happenings of Europe during the seventeenth century, when the "black plague" swept through the country, are being repeated with all their gruesomeness in China today. At first the Chinese, faithful to their weird religious rites for the dead, objected to the plague victims being burned, and the authorities ran up against a great deal of trouble. Then all was changed. Fear, bordering on panic, gripped the Chinese. No more do they defy the medical officers and keep the sick and dead hidden. In the fight for life it has become a case of brother against brother, or father against son.

The stricken ones are forced into the streets, to starve or freeze, or to fall perishing from the swift and deadly attack the plague makes on its victims. Passersby avoid them, but sometimes those engaged in sanitary work, masked and bandaged, reach them before they die and cart them to the pesthouse, or, if they are dead, to the funeral pyres. Not infrequently an outcast is to be seen kneeling and making his obeisance before the grave of an ancestor, in sight of a pile of bodies of which he is soon to become one.

The mortality among the physicians and the hospital attendants is high, considering the means taken for their protection, and many doctors, nurses and orderlies are succumbing to the disease. No serum has yet been discovered to aid in checking the disease, although the Chinese physicians hope soon to have one of their own, the foreign importations having proved ineffective. The courage of these faithful attendants, numbering many foreign missionaries, physicians and nurses among them, is wonderful. With scarcely an exception they remain at their work, fighting the plague already in their district, or making preparations to do battle with it when it arrives.

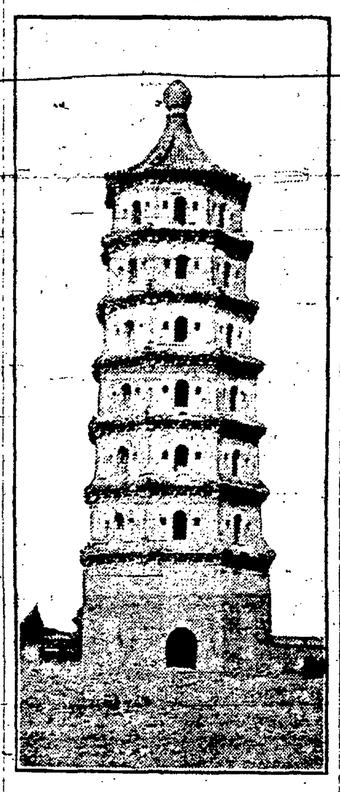
In northern Manchuria the plague is spreading rapidly, while in Tien-Tsin, the native city, conditions are becoming alarmingly worse. The utter absence of any intelligent inspection and the inadequate medical organization make each case a new center for the spread of the infection, since there is no isolation to prevent contact.

No ray of comfort shines from the reports being received from Harbin, where the Manchurian plague is raging, or from Peking and other places in the infected district of north China where the grim reaper is daily cutting wider swaths in the harvest of dead. The Manchurian plague is as much of a mystery as it was when it first appeared, and all that the best skill possessed by European experts can do is barren of results. Once the disease manifests itself in an individual all hope for him is abandoned and as a preventive nothing so far attempted is effective in any degree.

The city of Harbin has its Chinese and Russian, or European quarters. The former is, of course, much the more unsanitary and crowded and there the deaths have been most numerous.

Where coffins are obtainable (the supply is far below the demand) they are piled up like cordwood, saturated with kerosene and they and their contents are burned. But most of the bodies are placed in pits with oiled logs and burned. This process of wholesale incineration goes on daily. The mortality among doctors and nurses is frightful, Europeans seeming as susceptible as natives. The people are frantic with fear or deadened by the terrible dread which bears them down. At first the natives, having no faith in the foreign doctors and European methods, did all they could to obstruct. They hid away their dying and dead and thereby added to the peril. Now fear has made them heartless.

Those engaged in sanitary work constantly patrol the streets, muffled against the bitter cold and with their faces masked in the hope of escaping contagion. They gather up the dying or dead, put them into carts and hustle them to the pest houses or to the funeral pyres.



A Chinese Pagoda.

In spite of every precaution the disease is spreading. Hundreds are dying daily in Peking. In Chefoo and nearby towns the disease has appeared. Throughout the whole of Shantung province the plague is scattered and the mortality is increasing rapidly. In Kwanchentze, a large town west of Kerin province, close to the Manchurian railway, the deaths average 100 per day. In several parts of eastern Siberia the plague has appeared and that it will rapidly work its way westward is feared.

In Europe every precaution is being taken and it is hoped to keep out the plague. The fear is that it will come overland by way of Russia. Medical experts, however, believe that the greater cleanliness of the people, medical skill, modern sanitation and rigid quarantine will prevent the plague entering Europe, or at least prevent it becoming a scourge.

THE CATAMARAN OF CHINA PHOTO COPYRIGHT BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

Pretty Decorative Effect.

Decorative effects of novel kind have been produced by introducing substances of higher melting point into alloys heated to plastic condition. In the experiments made, for instance, 90 parts of tin and 10 of copper were melted at 500 degrees Cent., and then cooled down to 220 degrees. The mass was plastic at the latter temperature, so that fragments of pale blue smalt glass were readily forced into it. The whole was then molded, cooled and polished, and the product showed a brilliant combination of blue particles evently distributed in a white metallic matrix. When iron filings were worked into an alloy of [illegible] of antimony at a temperature of about 250 degrees, the result was a kind of hard lead. A suggested application of practical kind is the adding of iron to bearing metals, such as antimony, so in this way the bearing metal may be not only cheapened in cost, but may be made as hard as the shaft supported, thus greatly increasing durability.

What Folksongs Are

One of the finest pleasures in the world is derived from singing. Even savages make an effort to sing by uttering weird notes as they beat on their drums and dance around their war fires. In ancient times before there were any pianos, people sang sometimes to the clapping of their hands, and often to the accompaniment of crude instruments which looked like old-fashioned guitars, violins or harps. Their songs told of battles, love, harvest time, hunting and other events in their lives. Before men knew how to write and print music, songs were preserved by being treasured in the memory of the people. [illegible] songs which were passed down from father to son, sometimes through hundreds of years. In more modern times, interested people have from time to time printed collections of these songs of the different nations, and nowadays there are many enthusiastic collectors who are printing these songs so that we may all know them. This kind of music is called folksongs. These include the songs which the "folk," or people, sing and treasure in their hearts and memory. St. Nicholas.

The Telltale Nose.

It has been pointed out that, were a polar bear of a darker color, it would have no chance at all to stalk its prey, especially seals. The only black spot about it is the tip of its nose. Sailors who first landed on the unexplored arctic shores stated that the bears used to take them for seals and begin to stalk them at a considerable distance, lying down flat on their bellies and wriggling along in that position [illegible] to an ice hummock, when they would get up, peer over to see if the "seals" were alarmed, and wriggle on again.

The sailors said that they could always see the black nose when the bear got near, but vowed that the animal put his paw over his muzzle to hide it.—Sunday Evening.

PROMINENT PEOPLE

MEXICO'S WEALTHIEST MAN

Not unlike the mighty estates of the old patroons, who used to own tremendous tracts of land around New York and whose sway was more powerful than that of the most puissant feudal baron in Europe, is that of Gen. Don Luis Terrazas, "boss" of the state of Chihuahua, owner of more than half the land included within its wide boundaries and the richest man in Mexico. His wealth is estimated at not less than $25,000,000 gold and many estimate it much higher. Terrazas is of interest at this time, for many people are saying that he and his son-in-law, Enrique Creel, are responsible for the rebellion in Mexico.

Gen. Don Luis Terrazas has lived all his life in Chihuahua. His parents were small landowners before the invasion of Mexico by the French. When Mexico began to try for freedom from the foreign invaders Terrazas, then a young man without influence, starting with a small body of valiant followers, built up a force sufficient to drive the French out of the northern part of Mexico. Later, when the French were defeated in the south and the empire overthrown with the death of Maximilian, Terrazas took charge of the portion of Mexico now comprised by the state of Chihuahua.

Later came Diaz, and Terrazas lent his aid in subduing and forming the republic, receiving his reward "to have and to hold" the state of Chihuahua. Nominally he was elected governor. Really he was made the boss of the state, and while he has not held office as governor continually he has dictated the election of every one who has been chosen and mostly the mantle has fallen on the shoulders of some member of his own family. Therein lies the cause of the present rebellion.

PASTOR TO HAVE BIG CHURCH

Rev. Charles F. Aked, who talked seriously of resigning the pastorate of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church—the Rockefeller church—in New York city because of the supposed failure of a pretentious building project on which he had set his heart, seems to have won his point. As a result Gotham is likely to have the greatest church on modern institutional lines in the world.

John D. Rockefeller has a plan under consideration for presenting his Fifty-fourth street home and his adjoining realty holdings as a site for the new home of the congregation. The trustees of the Fifth Avenue church have for three years been looking for a suitable site on which to build a church such as Dr. Aked desires, but the committee in charge failed to make a selection. Mr. Rockefeller has recently purchased a number of plots surrounding his home and it is believed that he is rounding out his holdings so that they may become available for the new church site if the trustees fail to find one more suitable.

MEMBER OF COMMERCE COURT

The successor in the interstate commerce commission of Martin Knapp, who was recently appointed to the new commerce court, is Prof. Balthuser Henry Meyer, one of the most prominent educators in the country and an authority of note on political economy and sociology.

Professor Meyer is a native of Wisconsin, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and the University of Berlin, and has been an educator since 1884, when he taught a district school in his native state. He has been a member of the Wisconsin railway commission and the new federal railway security investigating commission and has written many important articles on railway legislation and administration and other economic subjects.

The professor also served as expert special agent for the bureau of the census and interstate commerce commission.

WOULD SAVE ROADS BIG SUM

No man has been more in the public eye of late than Louis D. Brandeis, who not long ago declared that the railways could save $1,000,000 a day by proper and efficient management. Mr. Brandeis first came into prominence in 1903, when as the head of the Public Franchise league of Boston he was involved in the struggle over the reorganization of the Boston gas companies. Largely through his influence legislation was put through which permitted the unification of the gas companies on a unique principle. The total capitalization of the new company was made the same as that of the valuation of the securities of the consolidated companies. [illegible] of gas was set at 90 cents a thousand feet. On that basis the company was allowed to pay seven per cent. on its stock and one per cent. extra for every reduction of five cents a thousand feet in the price of gas. The plan worked successfully.

Mr. Brandeis is a Kentuckian by birth and received his education in this country and in Europe. He has been a practicing lawyer in Boston since 1879 and has made a special study of public franchises and insurance matters. He has been active in many movements for the benefit of the public.

PURITY

combined with unusual soothing and healing qualities has made

HALE'S HONEY

of Horehound and Tar

for many years a standard and sterling remedy for

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness and Sore Throat.

A medicine safe to give under any circumstances and a pleasant remedy for children or adults.

Prepared and sold strictly in compliance with the Pure Food and Drugs Act regulations. Sold by druggists generally.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS
For an Aching Tooth.

Worship Success

Business Gives No Chance for Religion

—By REV. MADISON C. PETERS

I AM an admirer of success. But I find myself at variance with some in the conception of success itself. One of the worst features of our age is the worship of success by itself and apart from the means by which it has been attained. To be successful is enough, no matter what has gone before. A man is measured according to his success in things material. Some of you feel this bitterly, and you have reason to feel it, for it is a cruel principle.

There is a success that is not worth the having and there is a failure that is more to be desired than success.

We find that the word "success" is used only once in the Bible: "Be strong and of good courage; this book of the law shall not depart out of thy mouth, but thou shalt meditate therein day and night, that thou mayst observe to do all that is written therein: for then shalt thou have good success."

These conditions laid down for Joshua are binding still; an inflexible purpose at all hazards to obey the will of God and to do the right regardless of consequences has been the real secret to the best success in life. *Business itself gives no chance for getting religion*, but abundant opportunity to exercise it. A business man was accosted by a newsboy, "Don't you want to gimme a dime and set me up in business?" He related how a streak of bad luck had left him strapped, and how many papers he could buy for a dime and what his profits would be. The man gave him a quarter. The boy said: "Shake for luck." Now I call that bringing religion into business.

You will need religion not only for others but for yourself. If you are an employee it will enable you to maintain good cheer under discouragement and work towards your ideal in spite of a headache. If you are an employer you will give a fair day's wage for a fair day's work. It is more important that good wages should be paid than that an office prayer meeting should be established. The business into which you cannot carry your religion you would better get out of.

I have very little faith in the religious employer who lives in a palace, while those who work for him live in shanties. I know men whose tables bend and groan with luxuries, while their workmen have to be content with ten-cent meals. The hard-headed man of business need not be hard-hearted. Un-Christian competition absolves none from the duty of Christ-like living.

Other things being equal, the man who enters business life thoroughly imbued with the purpose ever to act under his eye and gladdened with the joys and hopes which religion inspires, has immense advantages, even as regards his worldly prospects, over the man who throws conscience to the winds.

"The righteous shall hold onto the way and stronger."

France Leads the World in Thrift

By H. C. BEAR
Wilmington, N. C.

France leads all the world in thrift. My wife and I and our little five-year-old girl were to stay almost a year in Europe, so at Nice I hired a young French woman who was willing to act both as nurse and maid. Her English was excellent, as she had spent some years in the United States, and she spoke Italian as well as her native tongue. Her ability along practical lines, such as embroidery and needlework, was equal to her linguistic cleverness, and long before we parted with her she had that little North Carolina tot talking French with the best Parisian accent.

But it was her knack of saving money that opened my eyes and brought a realization of the tremendous deficiency of the wage-earning class of my own country.

The pay of this young woman, as fixed by herself, was 80 francs a month, or $16 in our money.

Well, at the end of ten months, when the time came for us to return home and settlement was made with the nurse, how much money do you suppose I paid her? Just 800 francs.

Not a dollar of her pay had she drawn in all that time, and so I just added 200 more francs to express my appreciation of a young woman who could be that provident.

The counterpart of that French girl hardly exists in the United States; but if we had plenty of her kind the nation would be in far more fortunate fix.

Learn How to Shoot Modern Rifles

By WILLIAM IVES
Boston

We have the priceless boon of liberty because we of middle age and those before us were all raised with rifles in our hands and needed no training in the shooting line.

The entire citizenry could be made ready for war in a very short time.

How about the youth of today? He has no opportunity to learn how to shoot at living objects and this practice he needs in order to become a good shot.

First he must obtain a license. After paying for this he finds notices posted on most of the farms to "Keep off or be arrested for trespass." And the farmer who posts such notices imagines himself a patriotic man.

Yet in the event of war the farmer would promptly howl for this same boy whom he has put off his land to go to the firing line to fight.

It is time we did some hard thinking on this subject.

Educate our boys to be excellent marksmen and defenders of our flag and country.

Steel Used in Small Flat Buildings

By A. WAGNER URMSTON

Thirty-six hundred dollars a day, or $1,098,000 a year, is to be given to the steel trust by the new Chicago building code. This sum is to be required of the builders of small flats.

In every new two-story brick flat building to be erected in Chicago steel beam supporters, columns and girders are required for each floor and roof, which requires an extra expenditure of about $300 in each building. No exceptions are made in the new code.

The man who builds a brick two flat building, 22 feet by 50 feet, must put in these steel supports, where formerly wood posts and girders through the [illegible] for buildings of this kind.

The additional expense for this steel work will average about $300 each for two-story flat buildings of various dimensions and on an average of 12 buildings a day means $3,600 a day, or for 305 days in the year $1,098,000 a year—to be expended for steel for the benefit of the steel trust.

Who is to blame? This will bear investigating.

HOME NURSING

By EDITH B. LOWRY
Bachelor of Science, Graduate Nurse, Physician and Surgeon.
Formerly Superintendent of Jefferson Park and South Chicago Hospitals and Training School, [illegible]
Author of "Confidences—A Book for Young Girls."

THE SICK ROOM.

The choice of the sick room is very important. A patient in a dark, poorly ventilated one has a harder battle to fight than one in a properly selected room. It should be on the sunny side of the house, well ventilated and as far as possible from the noise of the streets and the odors of the kitchen.

In arranging the room, all unnecessary furniture should be removed, especially bric-a-brac, which forms a repository for stray germs. The floor is preferably bare, although small rugs or strips of carpet should be laid down to deaden the noise of footsteps. Place the bed in a position so that the direct light from a window does not fall on the patient's eyes. Provide an artificial light that also is shaded from the patient's eyes, but which can be turned on brightly in case of necessity. Sudden changes may arise in the night, when a good light is an absolute necessity and a few moment's delay may mean disaster. In cases of diseases of the brain or eyes the physician will probably wish to keep the room darkened. Care should be taken that the curtain or shade does not flap in the wind and so annoy the patient.

The temperature of the room should be kept as even as posible. Remember that the temperature usually falls at night during the time when the vital powers of the patient are at the lowest, that is, in the early morning hours. Because of this, care should be taken to provide extra covers at that time. Unless otherwise directed, it is safe to keep the temperature of the room for a fever patient at about 60 degrees Fahr. For patients afflicted with other diseases, the thermometer should register about 68 degrees Fahr. The temperature of the room must be regulated by turning the artificial heat off or on, not by closing windows that are needed for ventilation. In some cases dry heat from a furnace is very irritating. This may be remedied by keeping a kettle of boiling water in the room. To keep the room cool in hot weather is not always an easy matter. Keeping the blinds down and the windows closed on the sunny side during the day will produce very good results. A wet sheet, hung in the window or where a breeze will blow over it, often is a material aid in cooling the room. If an electric fan is used, care must be taken that the direct current does not strike the patient.

Good ventilation is necessary in every disease. Formerly patients were confined in dark rooms with all doors and windows closed. It is surprising how many recovered under these conditions. Sunshine and fresh air are nature's two most potent remedies. In cold weather it may not be desirable to have the windows open in the patient's room, but in this case windows in an adjoining room should be lowered and the door between the rooms left open. Usually though, the room can be ventilated directly. Raise the window about six inches from the bottom; fit a board tightly under it. Fresh air will then came in between the two sashes and danger of a direct draft on the patient will be avoided. Every morning the room should be thoroughly ventilated by throwing open all windows and doors for a few minutes. Before doing this, the patient should be covered with one or two extra blankets and a light covering thrown over the face. Do not remove this extra covering at once when you close the window, but remove it gradually as the air in the room regains its normal warmth.

It is better not to keep any plants or flowers in the room, but if the patient [illegible] they may always be removed at night. Keep all medicine bottles, empty glasses, etc., out of sight and if possible out of the room.

All excreta, soiled linen and dressings should be removed from the room at once, as they pollute the air. In infectious or contagious diseases the urine, feces (bowel movement) and vomited matter should be disinfected with chloride of lime or carbolic acid. Care should be taken not to empty the excreta near a well or any place where the water supply will become contaminated. If no sewerage system is convenient, the feces should be buried or burned after being disinfected. If a patient expectorates he may be supplied with small pieces of cotton to receive the sputum. A paper cone pinned to the side of the mattress, within easy reach of the patient's hand, makes a convenient receptacle for these pieces. A new cone should be provided once or twice a day.

The sweeping of the sick room must be done slowly, keeping the broom always near the floor so the dust will not fly. Before commencing to sweep the broom should be dampened, or moist sawdust or tea leaves be strewn over the floor. The dusting should be done with a damp cloth, never with a feather duster. If there is a fire in the room the coal should be brought in wrapped in paper and gently laid on the fire. The ashes should also be removed noiselessly. The patient's room is the patient's home for the time being, so everything possible should be done to keep it clean, airy and comfortable.

(Copyright, 1910, by W. G. Chapman.)

Evening Slippers.

Just now black velvet slippers are very smart indeed for evening wear. Not only are they very pretty, but they have that advantage which all black footwear possesses—the virtue of making the wearer's foot appear very tidy. And that in itself is enough to win feminine commendation.

They are especially modish for wear with dark-colored street frocks. Sometimes there is a wee satin rosette or perhaps a fluffy bow of tulle or maline is used for adornment. And not infrequently these rosettes have a sparkling rhinestone nestling down in the heart of the rosette.

If milady wishes something even more elaborate, there are great paste buckles which gleam and glitter and look very fetching on a pretty foot.

Kimono Sleeve for Little Folks.

In the children's coats and dresses, as in those of the grownup, the raglan and kimono sleeves play an important part in the coats and frocks, and as the sleeves in the dresses are mostly of elbow length, as a rule they are finished with undersleeves of tucked lawn or allover embroidery.

The guimpe, also, is of the same material as the undersleeves.

Flat Sailor

One of the New Spring Hats, Which Shows That the Flat Sailor Shape Will Continue In Style.

FANCIES OF FASHION

White, pink, light yellow and American beauty shades are used for dancing gowns.

Kid gloves on the glace order and usually white are worn with any evening costume.

Polished wood buttons of cloth and silk colors are in great favor for polo and storm coats.

Paris has a new fancy for shading her feathers and even her veils as well as her gowns.

Irish lace bands—carrying out the Irish lace vest or collar so much worn—adorn many sleeves.

A great many velvets are to come and satin ones outnumber those which appeared last spring.

Big white flowers, poppies, edelweiss, etc., in velvet or in kid, appear upon some of the latest large hats.

Handsome beaded bags show no signs of waning in popularity, but the ones done with tiny beads are the thing.

Gift Necktie Rack.

A birthday gift necktie rack which is substantial as well as ornamental, consists of a hardwood back, covered with heavy natural colored linen bearing a hand embroidered design and supporting a hinged rod of nickel which may be folded backward when the article is to be packed. Another rack which may be easily crowded into a traveling bag consists of a broad strap of leather from which a big ring of metal is suspended. A third holder has five ivory arms attached to a brass bar, and a fourth is merely a gold plaited stirrup and leather loop joined by a strip of hand embroidered satin.

A Greek Joke.

passed by an orchard and seeing a branch of a fig tree loaded with delicious fruit he laid hold of it, but the donkey went on, leaving him suspended. Just then the gardener came up and asked him what he did then. The man replied, "I fell off the donkey."—Clouston's "A Book of Nonsense."

Rheumatism Advice

Gives Prominent Doctor's Best Prescription—Is Easily Mixed.

"Get one ounce of syrup of Sarsaparilla compound and one ounce of Toris compound. Then get half a pint of good whisky and put the other two ingredients into it. Take a tablespoonful of this mixture before each meal and at bed time. Shake the bottle before using." This is not new in this city as many of the worse cases of rheumatism and back-ache have been cured by it. Good results come the first day. Any druggist has these ingredients on hand or will quickly get them from our wholesale house. Any one can mix them.

THE ONE DEFECT.

"An heirloom," explained the farmer's wife to her 13-year-old boy, "is something that has been handed down from father to son, and in some instances is greatly prized."

"I'd prize these heirlooms I'm wearing," remarked the youngster, "a good deal more if they wasn't so long in the legs."—Everybody's Magazine.

OATS—259 Bu. Per Acre.

That is the sworn yield of Theodore Harmes, Lewis Co., Wash., had from Salzer's Rejuvenated White Bonanza oats and won a handsome 80 acre farm. Other big yields are 141 bus., 119 bus., 103 bus., etc., had by farmers scattered throughout the U. S.

Salzer's Pedigree Barley, Flax, Corn, Oats, Wheat, Potatoes, Grasses and Clovers are famous the world over for their purity and tremendous yielding qualities. We are easily the largest growers of farm seeds in the world.

Our catalog bristling with seed truths free for the asking, or send 10c in stamps and receive 10 packages of farm seed novelties and rarities, including above marvelous oats, together with big catalog. John A. Salzer Seed Co., 182 South 8th St., La Crosse, Wis.

Kind but Careless.

John P. Irish, the San Francisco orator and officeholder, was entertaining Joaquin Miller, the poet, one night. Upon hearing a particularly funny story by the host the poet fell off his chair in a paroxysm of mirth. Irish thought the poet had a seizure of some kind and he rushed to the sideboard, took a bottle of whisky and stuck the top of it into Miller's mouth, hoping to revive him.

Presently Miller waved his hands feebly and Irish removed the bottle.

"What is it?" asked Irish solicitously.

"Remove the cork!" whispered the poet, hoarsely. "Remove the cork!"—Saturday Evening Post.

Brought the Tears.

An unusual incident marked a recent fire in New York. The fire started in the cellar of a five story tenement and before it was extinguished the 18 families in the building and all the firemen were weeping copiously from inflamed eyes. In the cellar many bags of onions had been stored. The chief fireman allowed the tenants to remain in the building, assuring them that the fire was confined to the cellar. They did not stay, however, when the onions had got well afire.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE will cure any possible case of DISTEMPER, PINK EYE, and the like among horses of all ages, and prevents all others in the same stable from having the disease. Also cures chicken cholera, and dog distemper. Any good druggist can supply you, or send to mfrs. 50 cents and $1.00 a bottle. Agents wanted. Free book. Spohn Medical Co., Spec. Contagious Diseases, Goshen, Ind.

A Way to Keep Love In.

Mrs. Honeybird—But, Dickey, dear, the flat is so tiny. Why, the windows are so small a mouse couldn't crawl through.

Mr. Honeybird—That is all the better, dear. When poverty comes in love can't fly through the window.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. In Use For Over 30 Years. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

It's an easy matter for a married man to keep posted on what's going on in his home neighborhood.

Do You Use Eye Salve? Apply only from Aseptic Tubes to Prevent Infection. Murine Eye Salve In Tubes—New Size 25c. Murine Eye Liquid 25c-50c. Eye Books in each Pkg.

The fear of being called mean has paved many a path to the poorhouse.

Garfield Tea corrects constipation, cleanses the system and purifies the blood. Good health is maintained by its use.

Every man is a comer until he reaches a certain age—then he's a goer.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Each time the spending microbe is fought "call down" the equivalent.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Too many girls who work find it easier to get than to keep.

All druggists sell the famous Herb remedy, Garfield Tea. It corrects constipation.

Loud apparel naturally proclaims the man.

PIMPLES

"I tried all kinds of blood remedies which failed to do me any good, but I have found the right thing at last. My face was full of pimples and black-heads. After taking Cascarets they all left. I am continuing the use of them and recommending them to my friends. I feel fine when I rise in the morning. Hope to

Fred C. Witten, 76 Elm St., Newark, N. J.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

REMARKS BY THE CHILDREN

Amusing Comments That Have Been Gathered by a London Woman.

Some amusing remarks by children are told by Mrs. Hall (London).

A little girl of 3½ years defined a wedding as "it's when a lady goes into church with a curtain on her head and comes out with a man."

Another little girl remarked to her grandpa that her doll was stuffed with sawdust. Grandpa asked: "And what are you stuffed with, Dorothy?" whereupon this sage of three replied: "I don't know. God stuffed me."

Another little girl was talking about her Sunday-school lesson and the two Johns of whom her teacher had told her. "There was John the Baptist," she repeated, "and John the beloved disciple." "There were three," her younger sister gravely corrected. "You didn't name John Bull."

Domestic Amenities.

Father—I think the baby looks like you.

Mother—Yes, it shuts its eyes to an awful lot.

You will sneeze: perhaps feel chilly. You think you are catching cold. Don't wait until you know it. Take a dose of Hamlins Wizard Oil and you just can't catch cold.

The chap who gets a free ride in a patrol wagon isn't carried away with enthusiasm.

Garfield Tea is Nature's laxative and blood purifier; it overcomes constipation and its many attendant ailments.

A woman's club sometimes reminds a man of a hammer.

Went Swimming at 92.

"The Grand Old Man of Highgate Ponds," William McKenzie, long known as "grandfather" by his fellow members of the Highgate Lifebuoys Club, has passed away at his North London home. He was in his ninth third year.

Up to six weeks ago Mr. McKenzie was bathing in Highgate Ponds, where he had bathed for many years. His unfailing regularity at the age of 92 probably constitutes a record in natation. Until three years ago he joined in the winter lifebuoy bathing sports. His practice was to walk over the two miles from Highbury and back for his swim.—London Chronicle.

That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures the Grip in One Day. 25c.

No doubt the mind cure is all right—if you have the mind to begin with.

In the Spring cleanse the system and purify the blood by the use of Garfield Tea.

Her savings are the saving of many a business girl.

Spring Medicine

There is no other season when medicine is so much needed as in the spring. The blood is impure and impoverished—a condition indicated by pimples, boils and other eruptions on the face and body, by deficient vitality, loss of appetite, lack of strength.

The best spring medicine, according to the experience and testimony of thousands annually, is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It purifies and enriches the blood, cures eruptions, builds up the system. Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolated tablets known as Sarsatabs.

A Helpless Invalid

Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

A woman who is sick and suffering, and won't at least try a medicine which has the record of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, is, it would almost seem, to blame for her own wretchedness. Read what this woman says:

Richmond, Mo.—"When my second daughter was eighteen months old I was pronounced a hopeless invalid by specialists. I had a consultation of doctors and they said I had a severe case of ulceration. I was in bed for ten weeks, had sinking spells, and was pronounced to be in a dangerous condition. My father insisted that we try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and brought me six bottles. I soon began to improve, and before it had all been taken I was as well and strong as ever,—my friends hardly recognized me so great was the change."—Mrs. Woodson Brahstetter, Richmond, Mo.

There are literally hundreds of thousands of women in the United States who have been benefited by this famous old remedy, which was produced from roots and herbs over thirty years ago by a woman to relieve woman's suffering.

Read what another woman says:—

Jonesboro, Texas.—"I have used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for myself and daughter, and consider it unequalled for all female diseases. I would not be without it for anything. I wish every mother in America could be persuaded to use it as there would be less suffering among our sex then. I am always glad to speak a word of praise for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and you are at liberty to use this testimonial."—Mrs. James T. Lawrence, Jonesboro, Texas.

Since we guarantee that all testimonials which we publish are genuine, is it not fair to suppose that if Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had the virtue to help these women it will help any other woman who is suffering from the same trouble?

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No sick woman does justice to herself who will not try this famous medicine. Made exclusively from roots and herbs, and has thousands of cures to its credit.

If the slightest trouble appears which you do not understand, write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for her advice—it is free and always helpful.

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion—improve the complexion—brighten the eyes. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

PETER COOPER'S FERTILIZERS

The best for nearly a century, the best today. Special mixtures for special crops. Before placing your orders write for prices and terms.

Peter Cooper's Fertilizer, 111 Broadway, New York

Try Peter Cooper's Pure Bone Dust for Lawn Dressing.

A Country School for Girls in New York City

Best Features of Country and City Life

Girls of Four Seasons on School Park of 25 acres near the Hudson River. Full Academic Course from Primary Class to Graduation. Upper Class for Advanced Special Students. Music and Art. Summer Session. Certificate admits to College. School Coach Meets Day Pupils.

Miss Bangs and Miss Whiton, Riverside Ave., near 252d St. West

ABSORBINE

Removes Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from any Bruise or Strain; Cures Spavin Lameness, Allays Pain. Does not Blister, remove the hair or lay up the horse. $2.00 a bottle, delivered. Book 1 E free.

Before After

ABSORBINE, JR., Liniment for mankind. Kills Germs. Stops Pain. Heals Bruises, Boils, Sores, Wounds, Chilblains, Frostbites, Sunburn, Scalds, Burns. Relieves Sore Throat, Lame Back, Rheumatism. Pleasant to use. $1.00 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 310 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

IRON AND WIRE FENCES

For All Purposes High Grade Catalog Free

ENTERPRISE FOUNDRY & FENCE CO.
1178 East 24th Street : INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

DEFIANCE Cold Water Starch makes laundry work a pleasure. 16 oz. pkg. 10c.

HAVE YOU RECEIVED any Midland Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage 5 per cent Fifty year gold bonds at 95 with sinking protection? For full information, write GEORGE CRANE, Lancaster, Pennsylvania

SPRAY USE KEYBRAND Arsenate of Lead or Bordo-Lead. Adopted by the New York State Fruit Growers Association. Interstate Chemical Co., 21 Bayview Ave., Jersey City, New Jersey.

FOR ALL EYE DISEASES Pettit's Eye Salve

PATENTS Write for Free Guide. Commission paid weekly. Write for terms. PERRY NURSERIES, Rochester, New York.

LIME Enclose stamp for Agricultural Experiment Station reports on the wonderful results obtained from our agricultural lime. Hudson Water Lime Co., 40 S. 4th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

W. N. U., NEW YORK, NO. 11-1911.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and fast colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free box, 1st—How to Dye, Bleach and Stain Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Quincy, Illinois.

PATRONS OF CONDENSERY.

Who Delivered Milk to the Amount of $50 and Over Last Month.

The following is the list of patrons who delivered milk to the Helvetia condensery to the amount of $100 and over during the month of February:

Name	Amount
G. F. Thorn	331.96
Gerald Smith	273.19
T. J. Davis	266.77
M. J. Austin	251.35
Herbert Evans	242.95
W. H. Patterson	241.76
C. N. Austin	225.63
Guy H. Ford	221.53
Burt West	220.44
R. W. Bowen	216.07
[illegible]	[illegible]
L. E. Thompson	205.14
[illegible] D. Patterson	201.06
E. W. Davis	200.42
Geo. Watkins	192.25
Ed. Matson	191.10
Jos. Ashley	186.51
Earl Cummings	183.35
Eugene Hammond	180.27
S. A. Cady	180.14
Harry Wilkinson	173.74
Niles & Irwin	171.89
David Evans	164.30
Vine Hughes	161.85
John Madden	156.05
Philip Wilcox	152.66
T. M. Archer	152.02
W. King	151.18
L. B. Brown	151.12
G. W. Smith	151.04
G. H. Knox	148.99
Rose Escott	146.87
C. Calhoun	146.83
Ed. Fellows	146.38
Frank Klock	145.21
Wm. Eberenz	142.77
C. J. Neal	141.58
Giles Thomas	140.01
C. W. Fuller	137.88
Clarence E. Locey	136.96
W. F. West	135.75
B. F. Edwards	135.58
Wood & Neal	133.84
L. M. Simerson	133.69
A. Brown	133.34
H. A. Brown	133.14
H. O. & W. S. Rice	133.04
W. D. VanHorn	132.77
T. M. Escott	131.05
P. C. Potter	131.04
M. A. Thompson	128.75
A. O. Deckstader	128.46
T. D. Potter	126.78
W. T. Bodine	125.77
Edwin A. Cass	125.52
S. G. Hazlett	125.03
W. J. Bowen	121.19
J. I. Signor	121.13
F. W. Lent	120.02
A. B. Carpenter	118.28
H. M. Wood	118.05
Fred Pratt	116.94
Robt. Sampson	116.82
L. G. Stevens	116.64
Clinton Bowen	116.00
C. T. Kimball	115.49
E. J. Hotchkiss	114.75
Pride & Son	114.38
W. H. Metzgar	114.13
R. W. Rowley	112.02
J. Focht & Son	111.59
H. Herrington	111.55
Floyd Bliss	110.72
J. E. Lewis	109.45
A. J. Youmans	109.23
R. C. Baker	106.78
J. R. Olmstead	106.72
Fred Scheeley	106.72
L. Simerson	106.25
H. T. Ripley	106.17
H. Robiyer	106.04
Chas. Orr	103.66
L. Schimpf	102.55
W. A. & H. B. Toby	102.51
Freeborn & Spencer	101.28
Walter Coolidge	[illegible]
Chas. Price	100.50

The following patrons delivered milk to the amount of $50.00 and over during the month of February:

Name	Amount
O. L. Swope	83.18
F. P. Schultz	85.19
C. D. Drew	70.90
E. E. Frances	97.61
F. C. Erway	90.10
Fred Evans	89.23
Wm. M. Harrison	82.11
I. E. Allen	94.55
R. D. Rose	88.72
L. B. Taylor	81.60
Katherine Bowen	56.90
P. C. VanHorn	99.97
Frank Tarzonvicz	78.60
Wm. Carson	62.51
Ed. Coolidge	64.46
S. F. Baity	53.64
Arthur Brooks	72.79
C. G. Cummings	72.34
A. L. Tipple	77.18
Geo. W. Christnot	61.42
D. P. Benedict	60.93
Frank Hammond	68.36
H. G. & W. G. Seeley	87.47
Eugene Knowlton	63.06
C. M. Ford	50.54
Jos. Irwin	68.52
G. A. Bowen	64.62
Wagner & Bliss	99.25
E. B. Wilson	76.81
C. A. Gorrie	81.23
Ray Jackson	73.80
O. L. Coolidge	96.07
G. W. Bliss	75.97
L. B. Smith	58.12
E. C. Howell	67.74
Thos. Houghton	90.20
A. C. Fisher	58.61
Arthur Stratton	83.61
Arthur Pratt	50.27
M. E. Quimby	68.58
Jos. Vandergrift	77.10
C. W. Benauer	97.40
T. J. Heath	56.70
R. M. Harding	53.95
Fred Derbyshire	76.73
E. E. Benjamin	67.74
E. J. Fleitz	57.56
[illegible] Wood	[illegible]
Jno. R. Miller	60.66
G. B. Whitney	79.85
L. G. Austin	67.29
Ed. Tuttle	58.53
E. E. Baker	70.59
Mrs. E. Watkins	65.61
Milo Patterson	[illegible]
W. H. Ely	85.74
Walter Wetherbee	62.10
Herbert Dewey	56.31
Albert Jones	57.44
C. Scott	93.07
[illegible]	[illegible]
H. J. Mitchell	91.10
Frank L. Baker	51.26
Orr Kennedy	[illegible]
G. W. Butler	[illegible]
F. H. Niles	58.94
E. D. Wood	[illegible]
J. W. Lloyd	76.36
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Mrs. Maria Rogers	71.56
R. L. VanHorn	80.57
Dana Bacon	97.77
G. W. Benjamin	53.09
C. E. Bliss	51.09
Alfred Pope	68.19
W. G. Skelton	57.99
Thos. Young	50.31
G. E. Coolidge	92.25
Erwin Adams	88.21
John Dean	64.99
S. R. Rogers	74.56
Ross Ingerick	88.14
John Badman	90.07
Jos. Emberger	73.08
L. W. Wilkins	87.84
H. A. Worden	79.01
W. March	58.75
J. H. Richardson	69.40
Neal & Smith	76.28
Mrs. Thos. Burton	95.62
J. N. Losey	71.33
Morgan Edwards	52.41
Willard & Bellinger	74.80
Willard Passmore	50.66
R. Kelley	53.76
F. C. Moore	88.23
Harry Benedict	59.04
E. C. Collins	50.68
W. H. Kelley	53.04
W. Van Etten	93.48
Sabin & English	54.06
L. W. Angood	92.82
Jas. English	54.52
L. T. Stone	56.12
A. E. Robbins	50.36
Bulkley & Co.	83.30
W. H. Archer	80.55
Wm. Snyder	52.35
W. E. Davis	75.36
Lee Tucker	75.85
F. Barr	55.16
A. L. Lane	96.89
C. P. Gill	64.91
Clyde A. Beiver	80.53
H. S. Bartoo	84.00
Burr Robinson	97.44
Lew Paddock	93.52
A. Taft	74.33
L. W. Libby	63.78
J. E. Hazlett	86.01
E. E. Clineburg	66.10
G. W. Avery	86.52
D. H. Warren	78.07
J. C. Husted	65.65
S. S. Blanchard	51.73
Hattie Simerson	60.85
Lewis McIntosh	69.18
Fred R. Sampson	79.13
C. H. Zittel	93.69
O. D. Patterson	83.90
Francis Kelley	69.45
Claud Wilcox	56.62
Arthur Langan	80.96
B. E. Cowley	91.74
G. A. Gridley	57.34
Fred H. Young	84.25
A. Webster	77.59
M. R. Murray	50.70
C. M. Stiles	89.81
C. H. Sweazey	82.91
E. R. Angood	52.16
E. L. Knox	50.95
P. E. Parker	86.56
W. A. Simmons	77.78
A. L. Parker	73.49
D. H. VanDusen	95.55
M. L. Bonham	65.17
S. VanDusen	93.87
Bert Faulkner	95.67
Devere VanDusen	55.07

And Then Some.

Man comes into this world without his consent, and leaves it against his will. During his stay on earth his time is spent in one continuous round of contraries and misunderstandings by the balance of the species.

In infancy he is an angel; in his boyhood he is a devil; in his manhood he is everything from a lizard up; in his duties he is a damn fool; if he raises a family he is a chump; if he raises a small check he is a thief, and the law raises the devil with him; if he is a poor man he is a poor manager and has no sense; if he is a rich man he is dishonest but considered smart; if he is in politics you can't place him; as he is an undesirable citizen; if he goes to church, he is a hypocrite; if he stays away from church, he is a sinner and damned; if he donates to foreign missions, he does it for show; if he dosen't he is stingy and a tight wad.

When he first comes into the world, everybody wants to kiss him; before he goes out they all want to kick him.

If he dies young there was a great future before him; if he lives to a ripe old age he is simply in the way and living to save funeral expenses.

This life is a funny road, but we all like to travel it just the same, and then some.—Exchange.

Heaven Designed the Juice

of the Horehound plant, the Tar of the Balm of Gilead Tree, and healing Honey, for the relief of irritated lungs. These three specifics are combined in Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar, and will cure a cough or cold, however violent, with unerring certainty. Sold by all druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

Freshness and purity are comunicated to the complexion by Glenn's Sulphur Soap.

"Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye," black or brown, 50c.

SIGNALS OF DISTRESS

Wellsboro People Should Know How to Read and Heed Them.

Sick kidneys give many signals of distress.

The secretions are dark, contain a sediment.

Passages are frequent, scanty, painful.

Backache is constant day and night.

Headaches and dizzy spells are frequent.

The weakened kidneys need quick help.

Don't delay! Use a special kidney remedy.

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sick, kidneys, backache and urinary disorders.

Wellsboro's evidence proves this statement.

M. F. Bailey, 17 Austin St., Wellsboro, Pa., says: "I used Doan's Kidney Pills for backache and other distressing symptoms of kidney trouble two years ago, procuring my supply [illegible] found the results most satisfactory and willingly give them my endorsement. I hold a high opinion of this remedy and advise its use to all kidney sufferers."

For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—DOAN'S—and take no other.—March 9-2t.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF AUDITORS

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

FINANCES OF TIOGA COUNTY

For the Year Ending January 2, 1911.

ACCOUNT WITH COLLECTORS FOR THE YEAR 1910.

DISTRICTS.	COLLECTORS	Taxes Charged. General Fund	Taxes Charged. Sheep Fund	Abatements, Discounts and Lands Returned. General Fund	Abatements. Sheep Fund	Commissions. General Fund	Commissions. Sheep Fund	Paid County Treasurer. General Fund	Paid County Treasurer. Sheep Fund	Balance Due Jan. 2, 1911. General Fund	Balance Due. Sheep Fund
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blossburg	A. W. Metherell	3,189 56	139 50	115 62	2 80	49 83	2 11	2,265 09	61 67	$759 02	$72 92
Brookfield	E. P. Eddy ***	2,080 37	138 00	137 05	27 48	39 94	3 12	1,938 05	101 00		10 40
Charleston	D. H. Warren	4,603 29	280 00	166 50	10 85	63 26	6 18	3,100 00	200 00	1,273 53	62 97
Chatham	F. H. Ferris	2,426 02	181 50	102 04	5 43	38 77	3 09	1,900 00	100 00	385 21	72 98
Clymer	G. R. Ackley	2,875 22	144 00	121 63	33 03	32 36	1 72	1,585 80	55 86	635 43	53 39
Covington	F. W. Frost	2,545 60	162 00	119 24	20 42	62 45	3 09	2,350 00	100 00	13 91	38 49
Covington boro	S. O. Putnam	909 44	22 50	36 12	40	26 40	62	776 33	15 00	70 59	6 48
Deerfield	Arthur Howland	2,848 89	135 00	55 07		24 84		1,100 00		1,668 98	135 00
Delmar	A. B. Wheeler	5,657 57	315 00	201 63	7 30	83 08	4 52	3,877 20	142 49	1,495 66	160 89
Duncan	Phillip J. Collins*	924 48	181 50	27 12	5 42	15 46	3 09	500 00	100 00	381 90	72 99
Elk	Silas Ripley	656 95	61 50	14 70	48	8 38	27	271 00	9 00	362 87	51 75
Elkland	C. E. Irons	2,826 89	64 50	134 21	1 59	51 07	98	2,500 51	30 74	141 10	31 19
Farmington	A. Lee Kemp	2,382 21	182 00	107 41		40 82		2,000 00		233 98	132 00
Gaines	L. M. Smith	1,356 19	100 50	26 09	54	[illegible]	1 12	874 60	25 40	424 19	73 44
Hamilton	Joseph Johnson	1,031 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	37 14	24 40	7 08	892 62	166 13	48 25	40 15
Jackson	F. J. Allen	3,816 38	265 00	136 41		51 83		2,540 00		1,088 14	265 00
Knoxville	F. E. Bean*	2,500 77	[illegible]	112 00		[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lawrence	E. J. Swan	1,898 04	154 50	63 43	3 26	24 10	1 86	1,181 11	60 00	629 40	89 38
Lawrenceville	L. C. Eaton	1,127 25	40 50	37 59		14 28		700 00		375 38	40 50
Liberty	Oscar Loudenslager	2,603 75	208 50	74 55	8 14	44 73	4 64	1,700 00	150 00	784 47	45 72
Liberty boro	A. L. Fick	546 [illegible]	[illegible]	33 97	8 54	15 36	60	496 92	19 36		
Mansfield	E. N. Bentley	3,872 19	55 50	169 07	1 51	64 24	86	3,148 14	27 93	490 73	25 20
Middlebury	F. H. Gee	3,349 47	176 00	126 77	5 77	53 28	3 66	2,469 09	113 59	699 80	52 98
Morris	Daniel Frutiger	2,141 08	144 00	119 20	29 82	48 48	4 28	1,973 40	110 40		
Nelson	D. M. Brown	164 48	12 00	10 22	3 45	3 08	17	151 18	8 38		
Nelson boro	R. E. Baker	1,191 09	66 00	51 92	1 96	19 23	1 11	966 86	35 94	152 58	27 00
Osceola	L. L. Kimball	1,832 72	73 50	80 70	1 57	32 74	1 34	1,542 26	37 59	177 02	33 00
Richmond	O. W. Watkins	4,331 66	184 50	204 88	23 56	69 89	2 31	3,425 00	75 00	631 89	83 63
Rutland	C. Sweely	2,977 07	105 00	118 15	4 61	44 89	2 62	2,200 00	85 00	614 03	12 77
Shippen	A. E. Hawk	969 25	72 00	22 11		12 60		407 63		526 91	72 00
Sullivan	G. W. Smith	4,148 11	171 00	216 27	32 24	86 47	5 52	3,842 71	133 24	2 66	
Tioga	John G. Kentch	2,045 57	120 00	65 70	1 84	34 90	1 65	1,412 32	45 39	532 65	71 12
Tioga boro	L. S. Mitchell	1,369 46	19 50	57 12	53	22 77	30	1,083 94	9 77	205 63	8 90
Union	L. G. Austin	3,621 43	169 50	107 41	8 13	51 33	4 63	2,200 00	150 00	1,262 69	6 74
Ward	D. O. Knaffen	572 32	94 50	39 68	33 36	19 66	2 24	512 98	58 90		
Wellsboro	Andrew Klock	11,365 96	105 00	720 40	19 00	212 20	1 42	9,766 62	46 20	666 74	38 38
Westfield	R. H. Buck ***†	2,526 59	171 00	188 04	32 25	46 94	5 69	2,300 00	194 58		
Westfield boro	J. L. Seagers	2,582 16	90 00	85 85		33 76		1,654 46		815 10	90 00
Total		$99,151 48	$5,129 50	$4,859 93	$418 69	$1,666 32	$88 42	$74,847 84	$2,670 76	$17,820 45	$2,018 15

*Settled since first of year. **Overpayment Sheep Fund $61.52. ***Overpayment Gen. Fund $34.67. ‡Overpayment General Fund $8.39 settled by Treas. check. †Due from R. H. Buck on error $100.

BALANCE DUE FROM COLLECTORS PRIOR TO 1910, WITH OVERPAYMENTS.

DISTRICTS	COLLECTORS	Year	Amounts Due. Gener'l Fund	Amounts Due. Sinki'g Fund	Amounts Due. Sheep Fund	Overpayments. General Fund	Overpayments. Sinki'g Fund	Overpayments. Sheep Fund
Ward	A. W. Furman	1901		$26 98	$32 13			
Ward	A. W. Furman	1902	$30 81					
Delmar	Chas. Sabin	1902	74 62	163 37	98 23			
Clymer	C. Chamberlain	1904	15 29	3 34	4 96			
Wellsboro	O. B. Roberts	1904	150 00				18	7 76
Wellsboro	O. B. Roberts	1905				1 60		
Clymer	C. Chamberlain	1905		4 63	7 06	6 52		
Liberty Boro	C. A. Miller	1905	58 56	28 13	10 53			
Morris	T. J. Birmingham	1905	309 85	50 95	2 79			
Westfield boro	O. S. Kimball	1905	9 40	36 19	5 90			
Roseville	John Stout	1906			8 26	7 80		
Tioga boro	H. F. Wheeler	1906	60	10				
Tioga Township	J. G. Kentch	1906		12 21	7 79	12 02		
Union	L. G. Austin	1906		23		16 50		9 10
Charleston	D. H. Warren	1907	9 29	4 54				
Clymer	G. R. Ackley	1907				10 00	91	
Deerfield	C. S. Merrick	1907	75 08	9 52	68			
Gaines	C. D. Smith	1907	134 73	17 54	32 18			
Jackson	William Fish	1907	105 27					
Lawrence	L. G. Braht	1907	268 40	56 52	27 37			
Liberty Township	C. H. DeCoursey	1907	1 58		6 72			
Liberty Boro	A. L. Fick	1907				1 08	55	1 73
Mansfield	H. V. Palmer	1907	50 00					
Nelson Boro	William Pepper	1907		11 97	8 06	2 27		
Osceola	L. L. Kimball	1907				40	1 10	
Roseville	John Stout	1907	16 00		4 17		3 29	
Westfield Township	Elinor Westcott	1907					1 01	
*Rutland	E. E. Wood	1907				14 98		[illegible]
Chatham	Frank A. Ferris	1908	59 72	12 84	72 50			
*Covington Boro	W. A. Douglass	1908		90 95	13 82	60 27		
Delmar	A. B. Wheeler	1908				14 15	2 60	95
Elk	Silas Ripley	1908	42	99	1 13			
Gaines	G. D. Smith	1908	146 24	27 43	16 37			
Liberty Township	C. H. DeCoursey	1908		50 65	4 77	24 94		
Middlebury	F. H. Gee	1908					1 00	
Mansfield	H. V. Palmer	1908	344 34	35	73			
Roseville	John Stout	1908	91 06	20 66	7 32			
Rutland	E. E. Wood	1908		59 02		34 72		11 75
Sullivan	Barton Rumsey	1908		11	18 82			
Tioga	John G. Kentch	1908				8 75		88
Union	L. G. Austin	1908	517 45					
Brookfield	E. P. Eddy	1909	1 90		23 89			
Chatham	Frank Ferris	1909	132 84		23 35			
Clymer	G. R. Ackley	1909	192 12		66 90			
Delmar	A. B. Weeler	1909	60 01		53 22			
Gaines	Fred Williams	1909	12 50					2 78
Hamilton	J. P. O'Donnell	1909			3 95	5 11		
Jackson	F. J. Allen	1909	210 72		174 60			
Knoxville	F. E. Bean	1909	11 55		1 36			
Lawrenceville	L. C. Eaton	1909	280 91		25 98			
*Liberty Township	Oscar Loudenslager	1909	73 42		23 85			
Mansfield	E. N. Bentley	1909	85 19		129 75			
Middlebury	F. H. Gee	1909	175 06		25 86			
Nelson Township	D. M. Brown	1909	17		08			
Nelson Boro	R. E. Baker	1909	31 68		4 73			
Osceola	L. L. Kimball	1909	39 74		2 89			
Rutland	C. Sweely	1909	84 17					9 62
Shippen	A. E. Hawk	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]			
Tioga Township	John G. Kentch	1909	3 35					
Tioga Boro	L. S. Mitchell	1909	31 50		3 51			
Union	L. G. Austin	1909	282 85		35 42			
Wellsboro	Andrew Klock	1909	32 92					5 65
Total			$4973 75	$689 22	$1098 44	$220 32	$10 64	$49 62

*Settled since Jan. 1st.

EXPENDITURES FROM THE GENERAL FUND

COST OF THE COURTS.

Commonwealth costs		$1,671.97
Traverse Jurors		3,063.71
Grand Jurors		791.96
District Attorney		1,000.00
Clerk of Courts and Prothonotary		881.25
Stenographers		770.65
Constables' returns to Court		613.14
Detectives		675.84
Crier and Tipstaves—		
F. M. Sheffer, Crier	153.00	
Joseph Williams, Tipstaff	75.00	
Joseph English, Tipstaff	45.00	
A. J. Klock, Tipstaff	75 00	348.00
Jail expenses		651.34
Jury Commissioners		318.07
House of Refuge (Glen Mills)		357.42
Penna. Reformatory, Huntington		57.60
Eastern Penitentiary		891.41
Sheriff's costs—W. H. Hatfield,		
Boarding prisoners	140.00	
Venires, jury notices, etc	595.55	
Criminal indictments	74.26	
Attendance at court	24.00	
Commitments and discharges	13.00	
Report to State Board of Charities	20.00	866.81
Sheriff's costs—L. D. Goodspeed,		
Boarding prisoners	616.80	
Venires, jury notices, etc	577.06	
Removing prisoners	1,094.09	
Criminal indictments	400.81	
Attendance at court	96.00	
Commitments and discharges	91.99	
Deed fees	12.00	
Sales of real estate	72.58	2,961.13
Total		$15,910.32

PUBLIC OFFICES.

Commissioners' salaries		$3,000.00
Commissioners' expenses		897.35
Clerk's salary (J. A. Reese)		950.00
Assistant Clerk's salary (S. Y. Doumaux)		800.00
Treasurer's commission		2,452.53
County Auditors		663.94
State Auditor		36.00
Janitor county buildings		600.00
Night watchman		28.00
Repairs and improvements		1,987.73
Stationery and office supplies		442.45
Postage		307.52
Water rent		142.47
Fuel and light		657.06
Insurance on county buildings		383.85
Telegraph and telephone		351.39
Reporting mortgages, R. W. Field		72.80
Reporting judgments, E. J. Catlin		135.90
Entry fees, tax claims, etc		429.19
Tax appeals		279.62
County counsel, Merrick, Young & Crichton		666.66
Accounts overpaid and refunded		643.29
Printing—		
Annual statement	602.50	
Advertising	59.20	
Court calendars	72.00	
Court proclamations	45.00	
Subscriptions for county papers	10.50	
Special blanks, envelopes	367.08	1,157.18
Total		$17,075.04

This amount is for the years 1909 and 1910.

SUPPORT OF POOR AND INSANE.

County Home—		
Salaries, wages and labor	$3,833.07	
Provisions and supplies	4,184.44	
Fuel and light	1,086.45	
Water rent	189.23	
Clothing and shoes	1,504.69	
Furniture, bedding and dry goods	523.07	
Medical attendance and [illegible]	[illegible]	
Ordinary repairs	844.96	
Farm expenses	2,145.32	
Permanent improvements	[illegible]	[illegible]
Outside relief	[illegible]	
Lent's sanitarium	363.00	
[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	
Warren Hospital	[illegible]	
Danville Hospital	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	
Removal of poor	1,927.28	
Children's Home Society	149.00	
Justice fees for orders of relief	51.00	28,648.46
Total		$44,065.65

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

State roads	$5,888.14
New bridges	14,018 38
Road and bridge views	443.55
Bridge repairs	7,978.07
*Knoxville road docking	1,100.00
Bridge painting	47.00
Damage by roads	140.00
Total	$29,115.14

*Deerfield township pays one-half expense.

ASSESSORS.

Bloss, 1st Dist., Andrew Auld	$52.50
Bloss, 1st Dist. C. F. Clarkson	83 34
Bloss, 2d Dist., Thomas B. Henderson	48.34
Bloss township, Isaac Sparling	193.00
Blossburg, F. A. Vell	287.05
Brookfield, Giles Thomas	75.69
Brookfield, R. P. Schoonover	37.88
Chatham, Delancey Wass	56.76
Charleston, G. E. Niles	139.40
Charleston, Erastus Niles	35.36
Clymer, J. L. Thompson	60.24
Covington boro, S. Klock	24.00
Covington, E. O. Connelly	55.32
Covington, Erastus Ingalls	41.20
Deerfield, E. D. Taft	91.76
Deerfield, E. G. Keltz	25.08
Delmar, E. W. Willard	227.50
Delmar, S. Dist., Mues Steele	78.22
Delmar, N. Dist., C. A. Spencer	70.54
Duncan, Joseph Czerneski	59.72
Elk, R. G. Maynard	42.10
Elk, S. Dist., F. E. Inscho	23 65
Elk, N. Dist., Samuel Ripley	7.50
Elkland, W. M. Martindell	14.00
Elkland, J. A. Cady	21.92
Elkland, G. D. Rathburn	19.36
Farmington, J. A. Leslie	94.94
Gaines, George F. Ogden	110.33
Hamilton, C. W. Swinsick	233.44
Jackson, Albert Deming	113.34
Knoxville, W. J. Bates	109.18
Lawrence, E. A. Butler	99.94
Lawrenceville, J. N. Hill	66.94
Liberty, Isaac Werline	18.00
Liberty boro, Chas. Keagle	41.90
Mansfield, A. D. Colegrove	158.00
Middlebury, L. N. Green	418.70
Morris, E. S. Emmick	48.62
Nelson boro, C. F. Merritt	74.00
Nelson, L. B. Brown	12.00
Osceola, J. D. Seely	67.50
Richmond, J. L. Moore	87.04
Richmond, W. E. Clark	36.00
Rutland, D. D. Prutsman	124.00
Shippen, Stephen Scranton	91.06
Sullivan, B. P. Ripley	76.86
Tioga twp., Willard Redner	176.86
Tioga boro, H. L. Baldwin	37.46
Union twp, B. H. Landon	120.00
Union, N. Dist., Lewis Wilber	[illegible]
Union, S. Dist., M. S. Morse	76 90
Ward, H. J. Hill	46.15
Ward, A. W. Breese	15.38
Wellsboro, 1st ward, M. L. Klock	67.00
Wellsboro, 2d ward, O. H. Davis	153.35
Wellsboro, 2d ward, N. R. White	25.00
Westfield boro, S. Martin	87.50
Westfield twp., J. M. Seamons	119.00
Westfield, 1st Dist., H. R. Johnson	45.30
Westfield, 2nd Dist., John Little	10.00
Westfield, 2d Dist., H. Boulio	33.12
Total	$4,634.73

TAXES COLLECTED BY TREASURER AND PAID TO TOWNSHIPS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

	Refunded to Townships	Refunded to School Dists.
Clymer	26.05	63.46
Duncan	100.00	300.18
Elk		1,800.00
Farmington	11.00	
Gaines	658.69	343.37
Hamilton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Liberty		[illegible]
Morris	465.00	700.00
Shippen	[illegible]	209.00
Union	[illegible]	190.00
Ward	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total		[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Maps—		
William Woodhouse	$444.90	
Allen Sherwood	303.60	$748.50
Bureau of vital statistics		411.75
Redemption of lands—		
G. D. James	8.39	
F. M. Sheffer	32.10	
S. Y. Doumaux	32.31	72.80
Deeds to County Commissioners		5.63
Commissioners' Convention		225.52
Elections—		
General	4,385.77	
Primary	1,412 27	
Special	10.25	5,808.29
Memorial fund		376.78
Freight and express		77.46
Bounty on noxious animals		41.00
Burial of soldiers		1,038.75
Coroner's inquests		167.73
Brookville Memorial Home		25.00
Forest fires		215.56
Teachers' Institute		200.00
Agricultural Societies—		
Smythe Park Association	589.45	
Cowanesque Valley Agricultural Society	410.55	1,000.00
School Directors' Association, 1909-1910		195.00
Money refunded Tax Collectors		628.98
Tioga County Historical Society		100.00
Incidentals		77.75
Redemption of temporary loans		50,000.00
Interest on loans		2,903.46
State tax		13,594.50
Total		$77,914.46

SUMMARY OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE GENERAL FUND.

The courts	$15,910.32
Public offices	17,075.04
Support of poor and insane	44,065.65
Roads and bridges	29,115.14
Assessors	4,634.73
Paid townships and school districts	7,487.17
Miscellaneous items	77,914.46
Total	$196,202.51

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT—GENERAL FUND.

A. H. DARTT, TREASURER. DR.

Balance in Treasury Jan. 3, 1910	$239.00
From Collectors of 1902	50.00
Collectors of 1904	50.00
Collectors of 1907	41.87
Collectors of 1908	516.04
Collectors of 1909	12,655.10
Collectors of 1910	74,847.84
Unseated land taxes of 1908	682.61
Unseated land taxes of 1909	2,437.77
Unseated land taxes of 1910	9,076.40
Interest on unseated land taxes	83.65
Redemption of lands from indiv'ls	201.21
Taxes and fees on lands returned	27.64
Temporary loans	80,000.00
Sales from county farm	994.99
Fines	50.00
Sale of old bridge at Tompkins	49.00
Sale of old iron	1.50
Sale of oil stove	3.50
Sale of plank	25.18
County portion of liquor licenses	769.50
Hunting licenses	47.60
Total	$182,851.20

ACCOUNTS PAID AND REFUNDED DURING THE YEAR.

County portion of State tax	10,093.91
Primary election expenses	1,277.97
Com. of Pa. on account of fairs	371.25
Lycoming county bridge repairs	272.97
Election expenses	10.55
Removal of poor	10.02
Commonwealth costs	212.54
Bills and accounts	772.78
Outside relief	194.75
Support in county home	949.00
Support of insane at Wernersville	50.00
Support of insane at Danville	544.75
Support of insane at Warren	1,112.25
Total	$15,872.74
Total	$198,723.94
CR.	
By orders paid in	$196,202.51
By cash in the Treasury	2,521.43
Total	$198,723.94

FINAL STATEMENT—GENERAL FUND.

ASSETS.

Due from Collectors of 1910		$17,920.45
Due from Collectors of 1902		105.43
Due from Collectors of 1904		163.29
Due from Collectors of 1905		337.81
Due from Collectors of 1906		.60
Due from Collectors of 1907		660.35
Due from Collectors of 1908		1,459.23
Due from Collectors of 1909		2,205.04
Due from unseated land tax		2,210.26
Taxes on seated lands returned 1899 and 1900		9.47
Taxes on seated lands returned 1901 and 1902		45.69
Taxes on seated land returned 1903 and 1904		418.11
Taxes on seated land returned 1905		242.83
Taxes on seated land returned 1906		239.58
Taxes on seated land returned 1907		95.28
Taxes on seated land returned 1908		42.17
Taxes on seated land returned 1909		41.63
Taxes on seated land returned 1910		24.48
Due from Wellsboro		16.25
Due from Clymer		9.49
Due from Covington twp		15.10
Due from Deerfield on Knoxville road docking		1,075.00
Due from overpaid bills and accounts		178.55
Due from Com. of Pa. noxious animal account		251.85
Due from Com. of Pa. account of fairs		628.75
Due from Bureau of vital statistics		400.00
Due from A. L. Learne, support in county home		15.00
Due for the support of insane to Nov. 1, 1910:		
Trustee—		
S. H. Mitchell	46.87	
W. A. Hammond	40.25	
D. D. Prutsman	67.67	
E. H. Owlett	68.25	
E. J. & W. J. Playfoot	1,020.20	
W. S. Brown	68.50	
Julia Updyke	253.50	
Libbie Spencer	750.45	
F. B. Watrous	114.00	
S. F. Channell	104.14	
Mrs. D. H. Hartman	182.75	
John F. Black	23.00	
Thomas Pretherg	.25	
A. B. Dunsmore	189.50	
C. H. Wilson	295.50	
S. Y. Doumaux	68.30	
[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	84 69	3,461.08
Estimated value of county property—		
County offices and grounds		45,000.00
Court House and grounds		[illegible]
Jail, barn and boiler house		25,000.00
Public green		[illegible]
County farm and buildings		75,000.00
Personal property in offices		3,000.00
Personal property on farm		9,922.44
Bridge plank on hand		[illegible]
County bridges		[illegible]
Cash in Treasury		[illegible]
Total		[illegible]

*Settled since first of year.

LIABILITIES.

Due on bills to individuals	$59.30
Due on temporary loans	45,000.00
Due Collectors, overpayments	255.19
Overpayments for support of insane	204.81
Due Lane Bridge Co. on contracts	483.44
Due Groton Bridge Co. on contracts	8,335.64

DUE TOWNSHIPS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Districts.	Townships.	Schools.
Bloss	$682.32	$886.97
Blossburg	243.51	248.38
Brookfield	2.21	6.03
Charleston	53.24	89.03
Chatham	3.06	1.92
*Clymer		83.37
‡Covington		40.26
Covington boro	7.16	12.99
Deerfield	191.00	72.78
Delmar	66.96	55.24
Duncan	324.47	448.39
Elk	1,660.27	984.36
Elkland		54.86
Gaines	255.63	1,061.32
Hamilton	53.53	142.77
Jackson	6.66	132.79
Lawrence	49.66	54.30
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Liberty boro		12.90
Liberty	308.57	105.81
Mansfield	[illegible]	43.10
Middlebury	$141.41	142.90
Morris	547.94	814.11
Nelson boro	7.38	41.79
Nelson		4.26
Osceola	54.35	54.35
Richmond	38.23	38.44
Roseville	1.62	7.43
Tioga boro	3.75	8.80
Rutland	22.34	30.94
Sullivan	39.42	65.67
Shippen	157.87	290.46
Tioga	88.58	128.68
Union	51.91	20.91
Ward	27.63	233.18
Westfield	102.85	31.65
Westfield boro	12.02	50.65
†Wellsboro		2.41
	$5,206.62	6,708.53 —11,915.15

	66,253.63
Assets in excess of liabilities	397,831.11
Total	$464,084.64

*Overpaid $9.49; ‡Overpaid $15.10; †Overpaid $16.25.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT—SINKING FUND.

	DR.
Received from Collectors of 1901	$20.00
Received from Collectors of 1904	64.89
Received from Collectors of 1906	38.48
Received from Collectors of 1907	10.28
Received from Collectors of 1908	162.47
Unseated land tax of 1908	32.63
A. H. Dartt, Refund Commission	2.60
Overdrawn and due Treasurer	255.25
Total	$586.60
	CR.
By amount overdrawn in 1909	$567.92
By orders paid during the year:	
Refunded to Collectors .. $18.45	
Treasurer's commission .. .23	18.68
Total	$586.60

FINAL STATEMENT—SINKING FUND.

ASSETS.

Due from Collectors of 1901	$26.98
Due from Collectors of 1902	163.37
Due from Collectors of 1904	3.34
Due from Collectors of 1905	119.90
Due from Collectors of 1906	12.54
Due from Collectors of 1907	100.09
Due from Collectors of 1908	163.00
Total	$689.22

LIABILITIES.

By Collectors overpayments	$10.64
Due A. H. Dartt, Treasurer	255.25
Excess of assets	423.33
Total	$689.22

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT—SHEEP FUND.

	DR.
To cash in the Treasury Jan. 3, 1910	$167.01
Received from Collectors of 1904	31.92
Received from Collectors of 1906	11.10
Received from Collectors of 1910	2,670.76
Received from Collectors of 1907	7.46
Received from Collectors of 1908	65.16
Received from Collectors of 1909	1,114.72
Total	$4,068.13
	CR.
By orders paid during the year:	
For damage to sheep, and fees $3,742.00	
Dog tags .. 40.00	
Refunded to Collectors .. 62.57	
Treasurer's Commission .. 48.66	3,893.23
Cash in the Treasury	174.90
Total	$4,068.13

FINAL STATEMENT—SHEEP FUND.

ASSETS.

Due from Collectors of 1901	$32.13
Due from Collectors of 1902	98.23
Due from Collectors of 1904	4.90
Due from Collectors of 1905	26.28
Due from Collectors of 1906	16.05
Due from Collectors of 1907	79.18
Due from Collectors of 1908	135.46
Due from Collectors of 1909	706.15
Due from Collectors of 1910	2,018.15
Cash in Treasury	174.90
Total	$3,287.49

LIABILITIES.

Due Collectors prior to 1910	$49.62
Due Collectors of 1910	61.52
Excess of assets	3,176.35
Total	$3,287.49

STATE ACCOUNT FOR 1910.

A. H. DARTT, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENN'A.

		DR.
To Retail Mercantile Licenses		$3,462.20
To Wholesale Mercantile Licenses		131.30
To Retail Liquor Licenses		1,350.00
To Wholesale Liquor Licenses		875.00
To Billiard, Pool, Bowling, Shooting Gallery Licenses		540.00
To Hunting Licenses		50.00
To Peddlers Licenses		330.00
Eating House Licenses		36.60
Total		$6,775.10
		CR.
By amounts uncollectible		$52.35
By costs of advertising Appraisers list		346.00
By cost of postage		36.94
By receipts as follows:—		
Retail Mercantile Licenses	$2,959.87	
Wholesale Mercantile Licenses	124.73	
Retail Liquor Licenses	1,296.50	
Wholesale Liquor Licenses	831.25	
Billiards, Pool, etc	513.00	
Hunting	47.50	
Peddlers	313.50	
Eating Houses	34.77	
Commissions	218.69	6,339.81
Total		$6,775.10

ACCOUNT OF A. H. DARTT, TREAS,

AS COLLECTOR OF RETAIL LIQUOR LICENSES.

	DR.
To licenses collected	$5,400.00
	CR.
By amount paid Commonwealth	$1,296.50
Amount paid Tioga County	769.50
Paid towns and boroughs as follows:	
Blossburg	592.50
Clymer	59.25
Duncan	59.25
Elkland	237.00
Gaines	59.25
Jackson	59.25
Knoxville	237.00
Lawrenceville	118.50
Liberty	59.25
Liberty boro	237.00
Middlebury	59.25
Morris	296.25
Shippen	59.25
Tioga boro	118.50
Union	59.25
[illegible]	[illegible]
Westfield	59.25
Westfield boro	237.50
Treasurer's Commission	134.50
Total	$5,400.00

SUMMARY OF COUNTY HOME EXPENSES.

Ordinary expenses for year 1910		$15,054.82
Receipts for produce from the farm	$994.09	
Support in County Home	949.00	
Net expenses of County Home		13,110.83
		$15,054.82

For the year 1910 an average of [illegible]

We, the undersigned Auditors of Tioga County, Penna., being duly qualified according to law, met at the office of the County Commissioners, on the second day of January, A. D. 1911, and after carefully examining the accounts and vouchers upon which the foregoing statement is made, do hereby certify that [illegible] is correct.

[illegible]
E. C. LONGBOTHUM,
W. J. [illegible],
County Auditors.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY VIRTUE of sundry writs of Fieri Faci[as] and Levari Facias issued out of [the] Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county, [and] to me directed, I will expose to pub[lic] sale at the court house in Wellsboro, P[a.,] on THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1911, at [one] o'clock p. m., the following described r[eal] estate in Tioga county, Pa.:

1. All that lot of land in the township [of] Chatham, County of Tioga and State of Pen[n]sylvania, described as follows: Beginning [at] a post and stones in the north line of [the] Abraham C. Crandall warrant, and thence [...] east corner of lot No. 48 of the C. B. F[arr] lands in said township thence south 4 [...] degrees, west 62 and 11-20 perches; then[ce] north 85 1-2 degrees, west 130 perches; ther[ce] north 4 1-2 degrees, east 62 and 11-20 pe[r]ches to a post and stones in the south li[ne] of the A. C. Bush warrant and the no[rth] line of the Abraham C. Crandall warran[t]; thence along said warrant line south 85 [...] degrees, east 130 rods to a post and ston[es] the place of beginning. Containing fifty ac[res] more or less, and being the [illegible] [war]rant, which lot was conveyed by Creon Farr and wife to O. E. Peters, grantor her[e]in by deed dated August 10, 1900, and r[e]corded in Tioga county in Deed Book N[o.] 117, page 54. Excepting and reserving o[ut] of this conveyance a right of way 16 fe[et] wide to be located in a convenient pla[ce] across said lands to the public road; whi[ch] right of way has been compensated to O. [E.] Peters by adding one rod to his half of afor[e]said lot No. 48. And said right of way [is] expressly excepted and reserved from and o[ut] of the above described land hereby contrac[t]ed to be sold by said Peters to said Dea[ts]. About twenty-five acres improved with a tw[o] story framed dwelling house with a she[d] attached and other outbuildings, som[e] fruit and ornamental trees thereon an[d] well watered. To be sold as the proper[ty] of George W. Deats, at suit of James [O.] Peters.

2. All that certain lot or tract of la[nd] situate in the township of Chatham in t[he] county of Tioga and State of Pennsylvan[ia] bounded and described as follows: Beginnin[g] at a post and stones the nort east corne[r] hereof thence along lands of Frank Davis an[d] B. C. Wickham south five degrees west o[ne] hundred and forty-five rods to a post an[d] stones; thence along lands of C. B. Farr sout[h] eighty-five degrees east fifty-five and seve[n] tenths perches to post and stones; thenc[e] along lands of Frank Moshier this day co[n]veyed by Frank Moshier to Luella May En[g]lish north four and one half degrees ea[st] one hundred and forty five rods to post an[d] stones, thence along other lands of Fran[k] Davis north eighty five degrees west fifty fou[r] and seven tenths rods to the place of begin[ning]. Containing fifty acres be the sam[e] more or less, it being the south part of th[e] Geo. Wheeler lot which said first party pur[chased] from J. M. Robinson and was for[merly] owned by L. C. Bennett; it being th[e] same lot that was sold at Treasurer's sale b[y] Dewitt C. Smith, Treasurer of Tioga county Pa., and conveyed by him to May English b[y] deed dated June 23 A. D. 1902, which sa[id] deed is recorded in Prothonotary's office a[t] Wellsboro in Deed Book No. 2 at page 3[..] Sept. 25, 1902. About twenty acres improve[d] with an apple orchard and some other fruit an[d] ornamental trees thereon and well watered by a large flowing spring and brook thereon.

3. Also—All that other certain lot, tract o[r] parcel of land situate in the township o[f] Chatham in the same county and state bound[ed] and described as follows: Beginning at a corner in the southern boundary line of th[e] A. C. Bush warrant in Chatham aforesaid i[t] being the south east corner of land formerl[y] owned by Calvin Wheeler; thence north fou[r] and one half degrees east along said Calvi[n] Wheeler's land one hundred and fifty eigh[t] rods to lands now or late of Franklin Davis, thence along said Davis' lands south eighty five and one half degrees east fifty four and two tenths rods to lands formerly owned by Charles Beach; thence along said Beach lands south four and one half degrees west one hundred and fifty eight rods to the southern boundary line of said A. C. Bush warrant above mentioned, thence along said Bush warrant line north eighty-four and one half degrees west fifty five and two tenths rods to the place of beginning. Containing fifty four and five tenths acres be the same more or less, it being the same land conveyed thi[s] day by Frank Moshier and wife to Luell[a] May English. About twenty acres improv[ed] with a two story framed dwelling house [and] other out-buildings, and some fruit [and] ornamental trees thereon and well wa[tered]. To be sold as the property of J[ohn] A. English, John A. English, Admin[is]trator of Luella May English, deceased, Ed[gar] J. Catlin, Guardian, ad litem of Elmer [...] English, Wesley J. English, Lee B. Engli[sh] and Florence J. English and Bert Robbin[s] Terre Tenant, suit of Charles Tubbs.

4. All that land situate in Shippen township, Tioga County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post the Northeast corner of land of Ambrose Dimmick; thence south 23 degrees west 76.4 rods to the center of public highway; thence along said public highway north 31½ degrees west 12 rods; North 30 degrees West 11 rods; North 26 degrees West 7 rods; thence south 64 degrees West 13 rods to a post; thence North 31 degrees West 10 rods to a post; thence North 23 degrees West 10 rods to a post; thence North 35 degrees West 24 rods to a post; thence North 30 degrees West 17 rods to a post; thence South 30 degrees West 8 rods to the center of Pine Creek hence along the center of Pine Creek South 37 and one half degrees East 30 rods; South 32 and one half degrees East 61.1 rods; South 23 degrees East 32 rods; South 65 degrees East 20 rods and South 55 degrees East 60 rods; thence East 48 rods to a fallen hickory in the West line of lands of the Geo. W. Herrington Estate; thence North along said West line of the George W. Herrington Estate 135 rods to a post; thence West 72.5 rods to the place of beginning. Containing 78 acres, more or less, and being what is known as the "Gang Mill Farm" and part of Wt. 1634. Excepting and reserving a tract or parcel of land containing 4 acres, more or less, released to the Coudersport and Wellsboro Railroad Company by release dated the 30th day of April, A. D. 1894. Nearly all improved with two framed barns, an old framed house, and other outbuildings, a large apple orchard and other fruit and ornamental trees thereon and well watered by a good well and five good springs.

5. Also a lot of land in Shippen Township, aforesaid. Bounded North by Payne & Parshall lot; East by lands of Wm. Peterson, Dent lands and Hard lot; South by Pine Creek; and west by lands of M. G. Deming and Isaac Stryker. Containing 92 acres, more or less, and being same land deeded to Henry Schanbarger (by mistake for Henry Schanbacher) by deed dated Nov. 10, 1881, recorded Nov. 11, 1881, in Book 66, page 507. About thirty acres improved with a good framed barn with a wagon shed and a cattle shed attached, a framed granary, and other out-buildings, a large number of fruit and ornamental trees thereon and well watered by springs and a running brook.

6. Also another lot of land in Shippen Township aforesaid. Beginning at a post, the Southeast corner of land late in possession of Anson Holmes; thence North 1 degree East 72.5 rods to a post; thence North 44 degrees East 60 rods to a post; thence South 45 degrees East 84 rods to a post; thence South 30 degrees West 130 rods to a post on Pine Creek; thence by said creek to place of beginning. Containing 71 acres, same deeded to Henry Schanbacher by Sarah B. White by deed dated June 21, 1884, recorded same day in Book 75, page 173. About thirty acres improved with a very good apple orchard and other fruit and ornamental trees thereon and well watered by springs and running brook. Sold as the property of Henry Schanbacher, Robert S. Hill, Philena Hill and L. S. Channell, Trustee in Bankruptcy of Henry Schanbacher, suit of H. F. Marsh.

LYMAN D. GOODSPEED,
March 9, 1911. Sheriff.

PROCLAMATION IN DIVORCE.—To MARIAM M. WILSON: You are hereby notified that Edgar S. Wilson, your husband, has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and the said Court has appointed MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1911, at two o'clock p. m., for hearing the said Edgar S. Wilson in the premises, at which time and place you can appear if you think proper. LYMAN D. GOODSPEED,
Wellsboro, Pa., March 9, 1911-4t. Sheriff.

PROCLAMATION IN DIVORCE.—To MARION U. TREMAIN: You are hereby notified that Maple E. Tremain, your wife, has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and the said Court has appointed MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1911, at two o'clock p. m., for hearing the said Maple E. Tremain in the premises, at which time and place you can appear if you think proper.
LYMAN D. GOODSPEED,
Wellsboro, Pa., March 9, 1911-4t. Sheriff.

NOTICE OF DISTRIBUTION.—In the Orphans' Court of Tioga county, Pa.: Estate of HENRY FRIES, late of Delmar, Pa., deceased. Notice is hereby given that the funds in the hands of Herbert Robyler, Executor of the estate of the decedent, will be distributed by the Court at the court house in Wellsboro, Pa., on MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1911, at 10 o'clock a. m., when all persons interested are notified to attend and present their claims or be debarred from coming in on said fund.
RANSFORD W. FIELD
March 9, 1911-2t. Clerk of Orphans' Court.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary [illegible] late of Charleston township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills of Tioga County, all persons owing said estate are requested to pay their claim, and all those having claims against the decedent are requested to present the same without delay to the undersigned.
WALTER SHERWOOD,
Wellsboro, Pa., March 2, 1911-6t. Executor.

Job Printing executed with neatness and dispatch at the WELLSBORO GAZETTE office.